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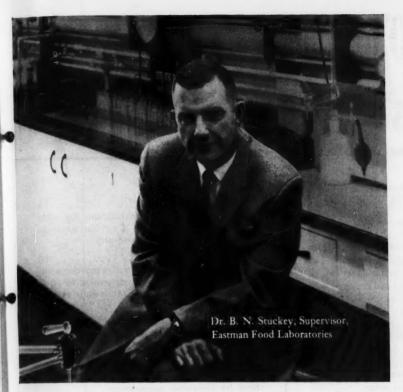
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"If you are using an antioxidant...
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this experience our people have accumulated an invaluable background of information about oxidation in food products, the role of antioxidants and the theoretical chemistry involved.

"As a result of this work the food industry can today choose from a variety of antioxidants and formulations to meet a broad range of problems. And the future promises antioxidants which will be even more effective.

"Then there are studies of application requirements and techniques. Just as synthesis and evaluation of new antioxidants are vital to progress, so are application procedures, methods of analysis and assistance in enabling food processors to use antioxidants most effectively.

"Our food laboratories here in

Kingsport, Tennessee have maintained a continuing program to develop this kind of information with which to help food processors whenever and wherever needed. Also, by keeping abreast of government regulations and by maintaining contact with the various agencies involved, we are often able to assist processors in determining what antioxidants may be used, how much, labelling requirements, etc.

"Important, too, is a continuing program for production improvement. The production of food additives requires extremely close control of quality during manufacture. Experiences gained in synthesizing new antioxidants, development of more exact methods of analysis and a thorough knowledge of industry needs—all contribute toward achieving the highest purity possible and in those forms best suited to meet the requirements of food processors.

"One measure of our efforts in this regard is the declaration of contents on every Tenox label.

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## Tenox

Eastman food-grade antioxidants

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VOLUME 143 NOVEMBER 26, 1960 NUMBER 22



15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, 111.

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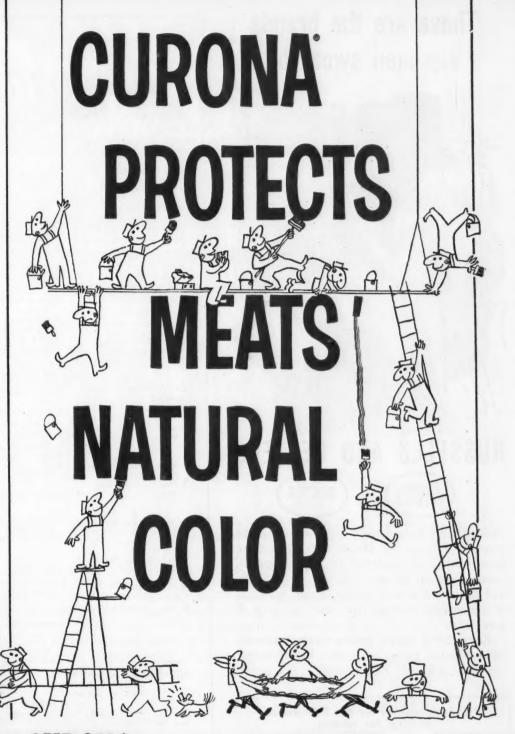
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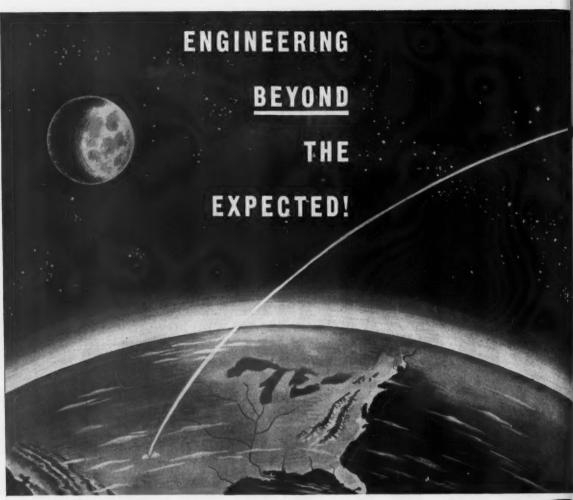
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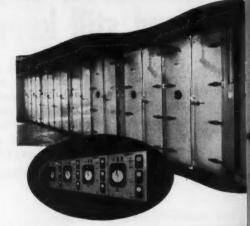
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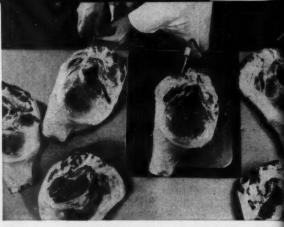
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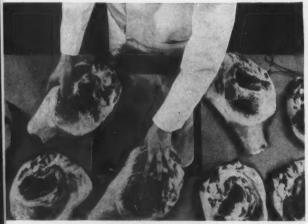


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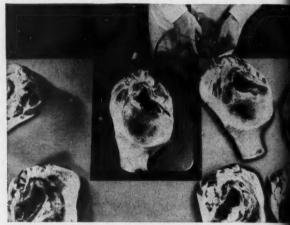
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1 The ham on the Scale is pumped automatically, while operator clamps needle in ham on left.



2 Operator pushes pumped ham into receiver, at the same time moving ham from left onto the Scale.



3 While ham is automatically pumped, operator inserts needle in the artery of the ham on the right.



4 Ham on Scale has been pumped, so operator pushes it towards receiver, moving right ham onto Scale.



5 Cycle is now complete, and while ham on Scale is pumped, operator is inserting the needle in the next ham on the left.

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You'll wonder where the shank end went when you process semi-boneless hams the modern double butt way. Because both shank and H-bone are removed, both ends look alike, process uniformly for better flavor and more center type slices.

Please turn page for the whole story of the most profitable half ham

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If your ham sales are not what you'd like them to be, investigate double butt ham processed in VISKING's ZEPHYR or fibroucasings and overwrapped with VISTEN film.

FOOD CASINGS

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#### This is Dairypak Butler... MEAT CARTONS THAT STAR AT THE CUSTOMER LEVEL

You've taken great care to prepare the finest of meat products ... now they're ready for market.

That's when your meat products deserve the finest of packaging. Dairypak Butler bacon boards, cartons for meat and rendered products, convey all the quality that provisioners like yourself put into these products.

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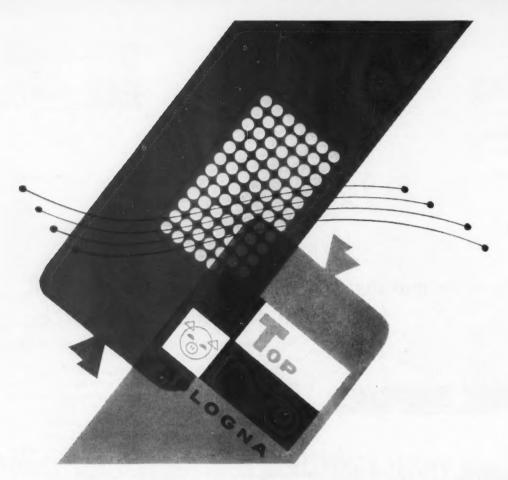
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Tee-Pak, Inc.

Chicago . San Francisco

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#### **PROVISIONER**

November 26, 1960

VOLUME 143 NO. 22

#### Good, Better, Best

We are convinced that one of the meat industry's greatest opportunities for making greater profits in the long run lies in developing and offering better products to consumers. Note that we do not say cheaper products, although if economy can be combined with other improvements, meat packers will be serving better their own interests as well as those of producers, retailers and consumers.

Such a breakthrough in improving product quality has been achieved by one large firm in developing a pre-slaughter method for making beef more tender. Providing consumers with greater satisfaction through this technique, and similar ones, will, we believe, have more significance for the beef business than any changes that can be made in the grading system.

If federally inspected packers and processors do acquire greater freedom in handling smoked meats through the abolition of the MID green-smoked weight regulation, we hope it will result in fulfillment of the promise that seems to be implied in industry arguments for the change, i.e., that packers will turn out better smoked meats that are more satisfactory to the consuming public, and that good product will ultimately drive most of the sub-standard variety out of the market.

While meats have always faced some competition from other foods, this external battle has probably been less fierce than those which have raged between foods of less unique character. We are convinced that there will be more competitive pressure on meat from the outside in the future. One of the ways in which it must be met is to make meat so satisfactory to consumers that substitutes and alternatives will always remain second- and third class antagonists.

#### News and Views

Shackling and Hoisting of conscious animals will be prohibited in all federally inspected slaughtering plants in Canada as of Thursday, December 1, when regulations issued by the Canada Department of Agriculture under the 1959 Humane Slaughter of Food Animals Act become fully effective. Sheep and swine also must be rendered insensible before slaughter by prescribed methods—mechanical or electrical stunning or carbon dioxide anesthetization—as of December 1. Canada's humane slaughter law went into effect last January in regard to cattle, calves and horses, but the 11-month delay was provided in the case of sheep and swine slaughter and kosher pre-slaughter restraint to give firms more time to convert their methods.

Canada, like the U.S., has approved the Jewish ritual slaughtering method, or "Schechita." Under the Canadian regulations, however, kosher-slaughtered animals must "be adequately restrained in a device or a means approved by the Veterinary Director General" of the Health of Animals Division, Production and Marketing Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. One device has been approved—the Can-Pak kosher restraining pen described in The National Provisioner of September 10, 1960. The developer, Canada Packers, Ltd., Toronto, has made information and plans relating to the restraining pen available to all without royalty.

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Problems Arising from fire and casualty insurance programs will be discussed at a meeting for American Meat Institute members on Wednesday, December 7, in the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, Chicago. Noting that such insurance costs the industry about \$16,000,000 a year, AMI president Homer R. Davison said: "I think it is very important for us to get together and find out whether we, as an industry, have adequate modern protection for a charge that is not improper." A panel discussion on workmen's compensation will open the meeting at 9:30 a.m. Panelists will be Dr. Tracy Barber, Geo. A. Hormel & Co., who will discuss ways of minimizing risk; John Kraus, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., who will outline benefits of insuring the compensation exposure, and Ernest S. Oberdorf, Robert F. Coleman, Inc., who will talk about having the risk self-insured. William H. Brewster, National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters, will discuss automobile bodily injury and property damage insurance during the afternoon. A panel discussion by managers of insurance departments or insurance buyers for industry firms will be the final event.

State Grading will be sought in Kansas next year to clear the way for state-inspected plants to supply all state institutions, James W. Putnam, counsel-secretary of the Kansas Independent Meat Packers Association, announced following a conference in Emporia with officials of the State Board of Agriculture and the purchasing department of the State Board of Administration. After a review of purchasing difficulties, he said, it was decided that the State Board of Agriculture will push legislation during the 1961 session for the addition of a grading supervisor, within the Agriculture Department, who would administer the state grading program. Grading probably would be coordinated with the meat inspection program of the State Department of Health and utilize the present inspection staff, Putman explained.

The Coal Tar color FD&C Red No. 1, used to tint frankfurter casings, maraschino cherries and many other foods, was banned by the Food and Drug Administration this week. Preliminary experiments have shown that the color "produces liver damage in test animals and no safe level has been established," the FDA said. The additive is not an acute toxic substance and is used only in small amounts so products now containing the color may be sold, the agency explained.

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MEMBERS of All-Japan Soap Association and Beef Tallow Team applaud their hosts after receiving western style ties. Members are: Iku Kimoto, Masanao Mizukami, Iyoo Hongo, Kennosuke Kamota and Kenzie Tackacka, who surround Myer Sigal, G. Bernd Co., Macon, Ga., association president who met the group on West Coast. Standing below platform are: Richard Mortimer, Mortimer, Rycraft & Wallace, Inc., Wilmington, Cal., who introduced the Japanese team, and Omer Dreiling, San Angelo By-Products, Inc., San Angelo, who made presentation of the neckties on behalf of Texas renderers.

MPATIENT desire to get on with fat-protein research work and to bring it to fruition characterized the 27th annual meeting of the National Renderers Association, held recently in Dallas, Tex.

While the election returns may have resulted in uncertainty in some quarters, there was no hesitancy among members of the NRA as to the way in which the association's research program should move—forward and fast. When they were informed that the amounts budgeted for the current fiscal year's programs total \$195,000, some members volunteered to prepay dues or advance further sums so that some research findings might be tested by the association on a commercial pilot plant scale.

The following officers were elected for 1960-61: Myer Sigal, G. Bernd Co., Macon, Ga., president; John Haugh, Tucson Tallow Co., Tucson, Ariz., first vice president; W. R. Malloy, Lynchburg Rendering Co., Lynchburg, Va., second vice president; John J. Hamel, jr., executive director, and Miss Elizabeth Stecher of the national office, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

The major theme was sounded by past president R. J. Fleming, National By-Products Inc., Des Moines, who described some of the major research projects.

NRA is supporting work at the American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago, on the chemistry of fat, the nutritional qualities of fat in feed and, most important, on salmonella infection which is said to be impeding the development of the European animal protein market since export product must be certified as to freedom from salmonella, Fleming reported. Just how these bacteria enter animal proteins, if at all, and how they can be sterilized, are among the major areas being explored by the AMIF research workers, he commented.

The Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, is concerned with finding more useful and salable products which can be processed from renderers' fat and animal protein materials. The research is aimed at moving the rendering industry's products out of the feedbag into broader markets. Work is under way on techniques for purifying inedible protein into an edible concentrate

# Renderers Association D With Research Program A Protein Outlets Seem T



LEFT: Dr. Foster Snell, Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, tells audience of progress made in fat chemistry research. CENTER: J. Richard Patten, Export-Import Bank of Washington, describes new kinds of insurance coverage to help foreign trade. RIGHT: Dr. J. Matsushima, University of Nebraska, reports on feeding fat to cattle.

and on methods of eliminating bone and collagen from meat and bone meal. The end product would be an amino-acid-balanced protein concentrate.

BMI also is exploring the factors of digestibility in both fats and meat and bone meal and is conducting a broad survey of the entire field of fats chemistry to discover the best avenues for marketing animal fats.

The Central Testing and Research Laboratories, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, is evaluating the possibility of converting tallow from its normally saturated character to an unsaturated fat through microbiological reaction. This would change the molecular structure of tallow from a long to a short carbon chain fat which currently is in greater demand.

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Research at the Eastern Regional Utilization Laboratory, Philadelphia, is temporarily in suspense since the agency does not have a fellow to do the work for the NRA. However, money is available for this project and much of the work on fat and protein utilization has been transferred to ERUL formal programs, including the exploration of surfactants or wetting agents.

The NRA board of directors has budgeted \$195,000 for the current fiscal year's research, up one-third from last year's \$140,000, Fleming reported.

NRA is working with nutritional and purchasing committees of the American Feed Manufacturers Association and also with American Feed Control Officials to develop standards of quality, terminology, etc. The association also is working with the Food and Drug Administration to clarify the position of industry materials in relation to the Delaney amendment. The association has enlisted the help of the U. S. Department of Commerce in bridging tariff barriers abroad.

NRA now has a full-time executive director in John

# Decides to Push Harder As Search for New Fat m To Be Nearing Pay Dirt



JOHN HAMEL, JR., of NRA national office, Chicago, addresses members of research committee. He is flanked by Gene Hopton, Inland Products, Inc., Columbus, the committee chairman, and Roger Morse, Jas. F. Morse & Co.

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Hamel, jr., who will serve until a career replacement can be hired, Fleming reported. He concluded by suggesting the establishment of a broad research foundation for work in animal fats and protein, to be supported by all the businesses concerned, including renderers, packers, livestock producers and retailers.

EUROPEAN MARKETS: John J. Hamel, jr., executive director, described the European market survey conducted by NRA in cooperation with the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, under M. A. Drisko, director. Hamel broke the trip findings into three classifications, based to some degree on the level of prosperity existing in the different countries.

Countries with relatively advanced standards of living comparable with our own include Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria. These have washing machines, soap industries and detergents. While the percentage of fat consumed in soap making remains substantial, it is not rising. Knowledge about the usefulness of fats in feeds is widespread, but the decision to use such material is controlled by price.

In Holland, a nation which is an important international trader, fat industry representatives are concerned about the markets they have lost as a result of the operation of U. S. PL 480. These officials were assured by the survey mission that the United States has no intention of converting their country into a dumping ground for surplus animal fats.

Hamel found the German feed industry backward; no antioxidants may be employed in fats and no additives may be used in feeds. There is lack of interest in these items and officials tend to pass the responsibility from one to another. However, since potatoes and rye are widely employed for livestock feeding, and these materials are low in energy, Germany well could use fats in feeds, according to the executive director.



GUESTS enjoy the barbecued ribs while others kibitz.

Italy is an excellent market for American fats, with one serious complication—a few refiners of inedible tallow separate the red oil and use it to adulterate olive oil. Since such misuse is hard to detect, the government has decreed that the feed manufacturer employing animal fat must pay for a full-time inspector to prevent fraud, or, if he does not wish to do so, must pay twice the market price for imported inedible animal fats. This hurts many feed manufacturers of small and medium size. He noted that this problem must be solved before the market can be sold fully.

Greece, Egypt and Spain have one problem in common—no money with which to buy the animal fats they need. Soap makers in Egypt used hydrogenated soybean oil which they can procure under PL 480, even though they must pay several cents per pound to treat this oil for soap manufacture.

Several European marketing opportunities are being explored by NRA, including participation in the trade fair at Verona, Italy. The Department of Commerce has asked NRA to help set up a complete soap making exhibit at the Poznin (Poland) Fair and has earmarked \$100,000 for the project.

Hamel concluded with an urgent appeal for more money to support NRA research which, in some cases, is near completion. He cited two examples. Fat used in turkey, broiler and laying feed rations could be increased up to the 20 per cent level, but dry fat is needed that can be mixed readily with the grains. The technique for making a dry fat is known on the scientific level, but money is required to build a pilot plant to produce it. If the process proves successful, as there are indications that it will, it would open up a potential market for 200,000,000 tons of animal fat.

The other project indicates that if the rest of Europe could be induced to use animal proteins in livestock production to the extent that Holland does, it would eventually open a market for 2,000,000 tons of material. Factors thwarting this opportunity include the fear of salmonella and the bulkiness of today's animal protein products. These need to be concentrated so that they do not require as much space for shipment and storage.

FIVE YEARS AHEAD? The tempo of industrial change is so rapid that no one can predict what market any material will have five years from now, the group was told by Dr. Foster Dee Snell, Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York. He cited several instances in which markets have been wiped out for established materials and new ones created for innovations. Nylon has replaced silk in women's hose. Potable alcohol is still produced by grain fermentation in the United States, but in the Nether-

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, NOVEMBER 26, 1960



NRA BOARD members are (seated): William Young, Gordon Young Ltd., Toronto; John Haugh, Tucson Tallow Co., Tucson, Ariz.; Emil Kohn, Lincoln Farm Products Corp., Newark; Myer Sigal, G. Bernd Co., Macon, Ga.; Miss Elizabeth Stecher, national office, Chicago; Robert Fleming, National By-Products, Inc., Des Moines; Stanley Frank, Carolina By-Products Co., Greensboro, N. C., and Kenneth Reinhart, Kings-Tulare Tallow Works, Hanford, Cal. Standing are Wilbur Allaert, Allaert Acres, Carbon Cliff, Ill.; Irwin Frish, Long Island Soap Co., Brooklyn; Frank Hudnall, Cark Rendering Co., Marianna, Fla.; M.

A. Drisko, FAS, USDA, Washington, D.C.; John Hamel, jr., national office, Chicago; Lloyd Hygelund, Crown By-Products Co., San Jose; Robert Day, Tulsa Rendering Co., Collinsville, Okla.; Gene Hopton, Inland Products, Inc., Columbus, O.; William Malloy, Lynchburg Rendering Co., Lynchburg, Va.; Harold Weiss, Gulf Soap Corp., Arabi, La.; E. J. Pliescott, Eastern Shores Rendering Co., Cambridge, Md.; A. R. Bethke, Darling & Co., Chicago; H. P. McRobert of the Consolidated Rendering Co., and Roger Morse of Jas. F. Morse, both of Boston. The NRA leaders increased the research budget to \$195,000 for 1960-61.

lands it is made from petroleum. Quick-drying plastic latex paints have virtually supplanted the oil-based kind. "Canned" shaving cream has cut into the market for tin and aluminum tubes, but has set up two manufacturers of polyethylene tubes and valves used for the cans.

Snell noted that animal fats have unique chemical characteristics. When not used as food, they must compete with other fats, such as petroleum or soybean oil, and then price becomes a powerful factor. Petroleum

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JEAN WILLIAMS, Miss Texas Wool, presents a Southern Methodist University blanket as an association gift to the retiring president of the association, Robert Fleming of National By-Products, Inc., a Des Moines, Ia., firm.

fats are cheap, but expensive equipment is needed to upgrade them, while animal fats also are cheap and do not require costly upgrading. The whole field of animal fat chemistry is open and one company, Emery Industries, is already engaged in it.

The Snell organization has made esters of tallow fatty acids with sugar, which are excellent detergents. He remarked that no one can say when soapers may elect to use them. Colonial Sugars Division, Cuban-American Sugar Co., is making two grades of sucrose tallowate in pilot plant quantities. One is suitable for making detergents and the other for food products. Priced at \$1 and \$2 per lb., these materials are available in 100-lb. lots for experimental use. The current cost is high because of the limited scale of the pilot plant operation. However, they can be produced in a large plant at a cost of around 12¢ per lb.

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Snell then commented on the lubrication possibilities for jet airplanes. Emery Industries is making dibasic acids from oleic acid, a tallow derivative. The manufacture of esters of monobasic acids for lubricants may open up a whole new market.

A layer of cetyl alcohol one molecule thick will reduce water evaporation from reservoirs by 30 per cent. In view of the growing shortage of water, the market for cetyl alcohol may be enormous. About 1 lb. of cetyl alcohol is needed per acre of reservoir and this might mean a world market for 100,000,000 gals. Cetyl alcohol is derived from palmitic acid, of which tallow is a major source, and the yield can be tripled by hydrogenation followed by chain shortening.

In work being done with the National Cotton Council of America, the lustre of cotton is being upgraded through use of tallow-derived material to make it more competitive with synthetic fibers. Cotton fibers are irregular and disperse light, but the addition of surface films smooths out these irregularities. Fatty acids will be used as the starting materials for these added multimolecular layers, Snell reported.

In another project, Snell research workers have made a new class of fat-derived silicones that can be crosslinked on metal, glass and fiber surfaces to give them MEXICAN troubadors played and sang for each of the tables at the annual dinner of the NRA, making their renditions ala Texas or Old Mexico.

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RENDERERS and their ladies turned out by the score for the annual dinner. There were no speeches—but plenty of good food and stimulating entertainment.

water repellency. On metals the silicones inhibit corrosion and rust.

Snell declared that tallow is unexplored as a chemical raw material. For example, it is recognized that from one to 25 chlorine atoms can be attached to stearic acid, but little else is known about this process except that the first two chlorine atoms added attach to the carbon.

Tallow chemistry has a great future, said Snell, since tallow furnishes straight chain carbons not obtainable from petroleum. Fatty acids can be shortened, softened and hardened. Some furnish materials seldom or never found in nature.

In a lively discussion that followed the talks, several members volunteered to advance money for the research program. As much as \$150,000 may be needed in the coming year to build a pilot plant for production of purified amino acids and another \$100,000 for operating expense.

In discussing ways to raise additional capital, Fleming suggested setting up a broad research foundation to work on fats and animal proteins. One retail chain store executive reported that the drop in fat prices has reduced the firm's meat gross by \$1 per \$100 of meat sales; retailers have an interest in supporting the tallow market. An Iowa packer has taken out membership in NRA, although Fleming noted that if more support is to be expected from this quarter, NRA must permit participation of such companies in spending decisions.

The members expressed confidence in their ability to obtain the money needed for research, even though reporting poor profits.

In describing research on livestock feeding at the University of Nebraska, Dr. J. K. Matsushima, professor of animal husbandry, noted that little has been known about the function of fats in feeding ruminants. It was known, in general, that non-ruminants could consume more fat than ruminants. Generally, not more than 1 lb. of tallow per 1,000 lbs. of body weight could be used in a ruminant's daily ration without risking digestive disturbance. It was decided at Nebraska to investigate the levels of fat, both tallow and grease, that could be fed to yearling steers to produce the best

gains. The two top grades of tallow and grease were fed. It was found that about ½ lb. of animal fat is the optimum level for yearling steers fed the Corn Belt ration. The animals will do better on inedible tallow than on edible. The animals will balance their energy intake; that is, the more fat they consume, the less grain they eat. They can be fed up to 1 lb. of tallow per day per 1,000 lbs. of body weight with excellent results, but beyond this level utilization is poor. No tallow with odor should be used in feeding beef; molasses should be employed to make the fat more palatable.

The substitution of animal fat for carbohydrates as a source of energy in a cattle fattening ration caused no differences in carcass quality, dressing percentage or quality of carcass fat. However, cattle do not gain faster if fat is used in the ration since they limit their energy intake.

SOUTHWARD: In his report on the South American market, John Haugh of Tucson Tallow Co., Tuc-[Continued on page 38]



LATEST items in calfskin leather goods are modeled by Mrs. Donald Morse, Mrs. Joseph Beucher and Mrs. Robert Fleming. Shoes and purse are made from calfskin.

#### **Many Want More Moist Hams**

Findings in the interim report on the consumer ham preference test made by Market Facts, Inc., show:

"There is substantial consumer-preference for a ham considerably more moist than the kind permitted under the present regulation.

"About four out of 10 people show no consistent preference as between hams at different yield levels.

"Hams at a level of 110 per cent of green weight are definitely preferred over the 100 per cent permitted by the regulation.

"Hams at 120 per cent yield, when compared with 110 per cent or 100 per cent, are preferred by an equal number of people.

"Since 100 per cent, 110 per cent and 120 per cent were the only levels tested, no conclusions can be drawn from the study about any other levels."

The findings of the study were based on reports of approximately 600 families whose members actually tested pairs of ham cuts in two different weeks. Participating households were randomly selected on an area probability basis in Chicago, Philadelphia, Birmingham and San Francisco.

The test was based on blind paired comparisons by housewives and other family members. Three pairings of yield levels were made: Test A, 100 per cent yield vs. 110 per cent; Test B, 100 per cent yield vs. 120 per cent, and Test C, 110 per cent yield vs. 120 per cent. Each family was restricted to one of the tests and made three comparisons—one of a pair of ham butts and two pairs of center slices.

In combining the results of the two-week comparisons, subjects were grouped in six groups as follows:

- Consistently preferred the higher level; prefer higher level both times
- Prefer the higher level once and no preference the other time
- Consistently prefer the lower level; prefer lower level both times
- 4. Prefer lower level once and no preference the other time
- 5. Inconsistent; prefer higher once and lower once
- 6. No preference both times

Each pairing was evaluated on the basis of appearance before heating; on appearance after heating and before eating, and after eating the ham.

Appearance Before Heating: 1) About 40 per cent had no consistent preference in all three comparisons; 2) Among those having a preference, the 110 per cent yield ham was preferred to the 100 per cent yield ham by a rate of two to one—40 per cent against 20. Among those having a consistent preference, the ratio was even greater—24 per cent for the more moist ham against 5 per cent for the drier ham; 3) The most moist ham (120 per cent yield) was just as well liked as the ham at the 100 per cent level.

Appearance After Heating, Before Eating: These results were completely parallel with the preferences based on appearance before heating except for an increase in the number expressing no preference.

Overall Preferences—After Eating: 1) Of the three moisture levels tested, the 110 per cent level is preferred by most consumers—42 per cent prefer it over the 100 per cent level. However, the 120 per cent ham is preferred by a substantial number of consumers over the 100 per cent and over the 110 per cent; 2) Family members other than the housewife showed the same general preference pattern except for slightly lower preference for 120 per cent ham.

## Statement of AMI Climaxes Opposition To MID Ham Rule

XPRESSION of strong meat industry opposition to retention of the MID green weight-smoked meat regulation was climaxed last weekend when the American Meat Institute filed its statement with the USDA Meat Inspection Division and backed it up with a report of a survey by Market Facts, Inc., showing that there is substantial consumer demand for hams processed to 100, 110 and 120 per cent moisture levels.

The government task force of MID staff members has started to study the statements received on the ham regulation and expects to make a recommendation promptly to the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service.

The following explanation of the reasons which caused the AMI board to oppose the rule without a single dissenting vote was given to the government task force charged with the responsibility of making recommendations to the head of the ARS:

1. The regulation denies to a large part of the meat packing industry the right to process and sell a wholesome product for which there is a substantial consumer demand. The day-to-day experience of AMI members in the market place has thoroughly convinced them that there has been a shift in consumer preference from the old style ham to a juicier product. In many ways the commercial success of a product-or the lack of success is the best gauge of consumer acceptance. However, the AMI has developed through the assistance of Market Facts, Inc., an independent market research organization of national reputation, some additional evidence which confirms the findings of individual meat packers-obtained from their own testing, surveys and market experience. The general conclusions which may be drawn (see left column for summary) are that there is a wide variation in public taste, different people prefer different kinds of ham, and while some still like the old style product there is a stronger preference for a juicier type than permitted by the present regulation.

G Zi Pi st M te pl

The Meat Inspection Division on many occasions has used "consumer expectancy" as the basis on which to justify regulations and requirements for various products. The Institute is not convinced that the division always has been in a good position to measure "consumer expectancy" accurately, nor does it agree this is the proper approach for a government agency to take to product standardization. Nevertheless, if there is any validity to the "consumer expectancy" concept, the Market Facts survey and those of others in the industry—as well as practical experience—show that the present regulation on smoked meats is outmoded and should be rescinded.

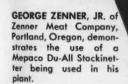
2. The purposes of the curing and smoking process are different from what they were a number of years ago.

[Continued on page 28]

## BETTER UNIFORM BUFFET TY SIZE HAMS UNIFORM BUFFET TYPE

MEDICO DU-ALL STOCKINETTER affords the most efficient and economical procedure for stockinetting in order to produce buffettype ham: (1) A stockinette costs considerably less than a casing; (2) One man operation; (3) No stitching or tieing; (4) Four times faster than using a casing; (5) Flavor is improved due to better smoke penetration afforded by a stockinette as compared to a casing.

The Mepaco Du-All Stockinetter accommodates hams of 22 lbs. or more green weight. The bone cavity of the ham is closed and the ham is correctly shaped for smoking and for serving.



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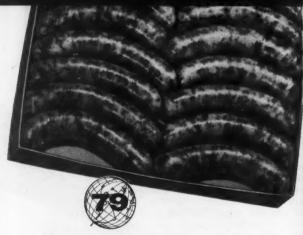
Mr. George Zenner, Jr. reports that hams processed on the Mepaco Du-All Stockinetter have a better appearance and are more nearly uniform in size than hams stuffed by the former method. In addition, ham stuffing has been speeded up and sales have picked up, too.



Use Cudahy Pork and Sheep Casings

Cudahy Pork and Sheep Casings give your pork sausages that plump, attractive appearance that builds sales. They seal in all the goodness of your sausage formula, deliver it right to the consumer's table. And that helps build repeat sales.

Cudahy sells you only the best of their natural casings...twice tested to assure you better profits. Tested for uniform size to give your product pleasing appearance. Rigidly tested for strength to minimize casing breakage and cut down on work stoppages, inspection costs and rejects.



Cudahy searches the world to bring you the finest selection of natural casings...79 different kinds of beef, pork and sheep casings.

#### THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY

OMAHA, NEBRASKA



Ask your Cudahy Casing man how new KEYNETS can give your fresh, smoked and dry sausage new "eye appeal" and "old-fashioned" taste appeal. New KEYNETS practically eliminate breakage — thereby reducing casing costs.

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# 24 Swift & Company Plants Will be Using Injection Method of Tenderizing Beef Sometime in 1961

DR. D. L. STAHELI of Swift's agricultural research division points to Premium ProTen label on a cut from a beef carcass that was tendered by firm's new injection process.

Sometrimes scientists not satisfied with the "literature" answers can give a company an opportunity for a significant breakthrough toward a better marketing position and profits.

That's what has happened to Swift & Company as a result of the development of ProTen beef-product tendered by injection of an enzymatic solution into the beef animal just prior to slaughter-enabling the firm to provide consumers with meat of consistent tenderness and wide adaptability in cooking. The organization has six plants using the process, will have three more by the end of 1960 and will add 15 more in 1961 so that hundreds of millions of pounds of beef can be marketed under the Premium ProTen and Select ProTen labels.

The first article in any meat magazine on this important innovation appeared in the Provisioner of May 14, 1960.

Some of the background, circumstances and the present status of this Swift discovery were described by Dr. D. L. Staheli of Swift's agricultural research division last week at the convention of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association held in Medford, Oregon.

The ProTen story began when four Swift scientists were "shooting the breeze" during a coffee break. In discussing the biochemical and physiological problems involved in tendering meat, they set up three

1960

postulates: 1) certain proteolytic enzymes, such as papain, can make meat more tender; 2) the heart and vascular network constitute an efficient distribution system in the live animal, and 3) veterinarians and physiologists believe that a foreign protein, such as papain, cannot be injected into an animal's blood without killing it.

ROOSTER TEST: The scientists questioned the last assumption and to test it they experimented with six old roosters. The experiments showed that by employing certain preparation, dilution and injection techniques, an enzyme solution could be injected into the fowls without killing them and the solution did have a tendering effect upon the cooked meat. Tests on old ewes substantiated the findings with the roosters. However, one question arose: Was the tenderness found in the meat of the test animals due to the enzyme solution, or was it a natural characteristic of these particular animals?

To get the answer, a surgical operation was performed on a number of ewes which involved tying the femoral artery leading to the right leg. After cutting off the circulation to the right leg in this manner, the enzyme solution was injected into the jugular vein and animals were slaughtered. Cooking tests showed a marked tenderness advantage for the left legs of the test animals compared with the right legs.

The success of this experiment prompted Swift to make the first injections into cattle and these, too, were successful. Research then was directed toward refining the technique of administration and to purification and standardization of the enzyme solution. The process has been patented in U.S. and Canada.

PROCEDURE: In Swift plants equipped with special facilities for producing ProTen beef, the cattle are restrained in a squeeze chute where the enzyme solution is fed by gravity into the blood stream via the jugular vein. The amount of solution administered to each animal depends on its weight, grade and class. Since the pumping action of the heart distributes the solution uniformly throughout the body, the animal is released and dispatched almost immediately after injection. The process has MID approval.

ProTen beef is identified with a Swift label on each packaged cut. The meat is cooked in the same manner as regular beef except that it requires slightly less cooking time. As the temperature rises during cooking to about 120° F., the enzyme in the tissue is activated, tendering the meat.

In homemaker tests in which Pro-Ten chuck and rib roasts have been roasted with dry heat, the tenderness, juiciness, flavor and overall ratings have been just as high for the chuck meat as for the ribs. Both cuts fell into the same tenderness range (see Table 2). Although the less tender cuts can be prepared with dry heat, they still can be made into conventional moist heat dishes.

Swift is confining the use of the tendering process to higher quality beef because it feels that people who buy lower priced product do so

> TABLE I: Percentage of Total Consumers Making Specified Complaints About Beef Quality Roasts Steal

Complaints					•	A0001									asts	Steaks		
																er	cent	per cent
Tenderne	93	S						0		۰							55	62
Flavor						٠											17	16
Juiciness							۰										10	8
Others	0			0	0				0	0	0	0	9		0		-	1

for quantity and price reasons and do not expect tender meat. Most beef customers, however, prefer quality beef and these will be able to appreciate the improvement in tenderness of the meat.

Earlier in his talk, Dr. Staheli noted that beef's attainment of its position as the consumer's preferred meat has not been happenstance, especially in view of aggressive competition from other meat and non-meat foods. Part of its dominant position results from the tremendous quantity of beef made available, but the industry's ability to move this volume at stable prices has been

due to consumer satisfaction with the beef being purchased.

Dr. Staheli pointed out that producers are trying to breed the right kind of cattle for the feeders, i.e., animals that are efficient gainers and that will yield well for the retail trade. The feeder has improved his efficiency, but, like the packer, he is limited in his influence on the final quality of beef.

Prior to the development of tendering, there was little opportunity for the packer to bring about any significant change in the quality of beef. To a large degree, conformation and basic quality have been determined by the producer, although the feeder has brought out inherent

TABLE 2: Chuck and Rib Meat

Cooked with Dry Oven Heat
Chuck Rib
Tenderness 8.8 8.5
Flavor 7.8 7.4
Juiciness 7.8 7.5
Overall 7.9 7.8
(Rating Scale—10—Excellent, 1—Very Poor)

quality. The packer has had to do the best merchandising he could with what he has been able to buy.

Today's consumer wants beef to have tenderness, bright color with eye appeal, good flavor and juiciness, a high yield of edible meat, minimum fat and a price competitive with that of other foods.

The most important consumer "want" which influences the buying decision is tenderness. Dr. Staheli cited the results of the University of Missouri survey in which 75 per cent of the purchasers reported disappointment in the steaks and roasts they bought. Complaints on tenderness accounted for 55 per cent of the customers who had specific criticisms about roasts and for 62 per cent who criticized steaks. When two other factors closely associated with tenderness were considered, namely, flavor and juiciness, only 1 per cent of the customers had a different cause of complaint (Table 1).

While tenderness is considered to be an inheritable characteristic, there is no practical method of determining tenderness in the live animal. While feeding has much to do with tenderness, the fattest animal is not always the most tender.

#### 'Marketing Our Products'

"Marketing Our Products" will be the theme of the 64th annual convention of the American National Cattlemen's Association on January 25-28, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.

MERCHANDISERS of Swift & Company point out that use of the new tendering process makes it possible to employ over roasting and broiling for a much wider range of beef cuts than it has heretofore been practicable to handle by the dry heat method. Moreover, tenderness is increased in the beef products which are regularly used for stews, pot roasts, etc.



## modern...

as the plant of the future

## Durability PNEUMATIC CONVEYORS

CUT YOUR RENDERING COSTS

**CUT RENDERING TIME** with the pre-processing action of a Durabilt Pneumatic Conveying system and watch your costs melt away.

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CUT LABOR COSTS by installing an automated Durabilt Pneumatic Conveying System which one man can handle. It will pay for itself, usually within 12 months!

CUT MAINTENANCE COSTS with Durabilt. Airpowered pneumatic systems are easy to clean

and require almost no maintenance of the few moving parts.

CUT INSTALLATION COSTS with a Durabilt Pneumatic System. Durabilt's pneumatic pipes can go ANYWHERE YOU WANT THEM, transporting edible or inedible product to any part of your plant with complete sanitary safety. No matter how many twists and turns are necessary in your plant, a Durabilt installation can be made at ROCK BOTTOM COST with NO MAJOR PLANT REMODELING.

#### DURABILT MAKES THIS OFFER

Simply ask us to have our engineers make a survey of your plant. Or, if you are building a new installation, let them consult with your architect. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING for this survey and there is NO OBLIGATION on your part. Let us show you why Durabilt Pneumatic Conveying Systems will save you money in installation and operation, whether your plant has seen years of service or is still on your designer's drawing board. CALL TODAY and find out the facts about Durabilt Pneumatic Conveying Systems, the modern air-powered way to move products for rendering at lowest cost.



PNEUMATIC CONVEYING SYSTEMS by

Division of Chicago Firebrick Co.

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#### Campaign Extols Lamb's 'Golden Opportunities'

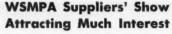
"Lamb-The Meat With Golden Opportunities for You" is the theme of a current promotional campaign in which the meat's advantages are featured in menu clips, table tents, window strips and technical bulletins. Prepared by the American Lamb Council and the foods and equipment research department of the National Restaurant Association, one of the latest bulletins is entitled "Something Different! starring Today's Lamb."

The new 28-page bulletin covers

the following: buying lamb for quantity feeding, principles of cutting, boning costs (yields), how to make a cutting test, lamb care and handling, portion control, how to use and cook lamb cuts, general methods for cooking lamb, ideas that sell lamb and new lamb recipes. A two-page chart

Full-color promotional cards issued by the council feature "golden opportunity" recipes for quantity feeding. Included are instructions for preparing broiled chops, lamb roast royale, stew, roast leg of lamb, lamb kebab and a "bandstand" sandwich specialty.

## is a guide in selecting cuts.



Advance reservations for the 15th annual suppliers' exposition of the Western States Meat Packers Association indicate that many new firms are interested in showing their products to the meat packing and processing industry in the West, reports E. Floyd Forbes, WSMPA president and general manager.

The exhibitors' prospectus was placed in the mail recently, and booths will be assigned soon.

The suppliers' exposition will be held in conjunction with WSMPA's 15th annual meeting on Thursday through Saturday, February 16-18, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco.





#### Nothing Serves Like Stainless . . . and nobody builds equipment like St. John



Only stainless . . . is free of odors and will not contaminate meat products.

Only stainless . . . will not chip, flake or crack and cause rejection of product.



Insure your production and product-buy the best -stainless equipment fabricated by St. John.

There is no substitute for stainless steel and quality.

. . . Write for our new catalog today



5800 SO. DAMEN AVE. CHICAGO 36, ILLINOIS

#### **Workshops Will Discuss Upkeep of Trucks at Show**

Workshops devoted to shop maintenance techniques and procedures, records and accounting procedures, mechanic selection and training, safety equipment and requirements and controlled maintenance will be highlights of the 1960 Fleet Maintenance Exposition, December 5-8, in the New York City Coliseum.

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The three-day technical program also will feature panel discussions covering shop equipment; new vehicles, components and accessories; new coolants, lubricants and fuels, and new developments in engines. Other discussions will be concerned with tire selection and maintenance, time standards for maintenance and maintenance and safety.

Panels and workshops will be conducted by engineers and other key personnel representing leading manufacturing firms in the truck field. A wide variety of new products, innovations and improvements of equipment will be exhibited.

#### **Federal Meat Inspection Granted to Seven Plants**

The Meat Inspection Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has granted meat inspection to seven plants. They are:

Weiland Packing Co., Inc., 551 W. Bridge st., Phoenixville, Pa.; Son-ora Meat Co., Inc., Old Mono rd., Sonora, Cal.; William H. Peters, Inc., 802 S. 16th st., Harrisburg, Pa.; Reliable Packing Co., Inc., 1440 W. 47th st., Chicago 9, Ill.; White Packing Co., Inc., 13-15 Sumpter st., Brooklyn 33, N. Y.; Schaffer Meat Corp., 9105 Waltham ave., Pennsauken, N. J., and The Cre-Mel Co., 9204 Sovereign row, Dallas 35, Tex.

#### Forum to Discuss Effects Of Location on Marketing

Location influences in livestock marketing will be featured during the University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum livestock marketing sessions to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 31 and



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February 1. G. G. Judge, U. of I. professor of agricultural economics, will report Tuesday afternoon on interregional flows of livestock products. E. E. Broadbent, pro-fessor of livestock marketing,

will discuss the influence of location in Illinois hog marketing. Howard White, vice president of Arbogast and Bastian Co., Allentown, Pa., will present an eastern packer's view of location factors, and Herbert Slatery, vice president and general manager of East Tennessee Packing Co., Knoxville, Tenn., will give a southern packer's view.

On Wednesday morning John Lehew, superintendent of livestock and packinghouse products, Pennsylvania Railroad, Chicago, will discuss rail transportation of livestock and meats. Rowlin Allyne, manager of perishable foods, Emery Transportation Co., Chicago, will present a picture of truck transportation of livestock and meats. Howard White will report on carcass movement of hogs in the pork trade.

Several topics at the general sessions also will be of special interest to representatives of the livestockmeat industry. On Tuesday morning O. V. Wells, administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will discuss "The Economic Environment Confronting Agricultural Industries," and Earl W. Kintner, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, will speak on "How Much Control of Business by Monopolies and Government Can We Afford and Endure?"

On Tuesday evening Irwin A. Cochrun director of the U. of I. Bureau of Business Management, will talk on "This Business of Wheel Spinning." U. of I. president David Dodds Henry will speak on "The University's Role in Agricultural In-On Wednesday morning Nicholas Nyradi, director of international studies at Bradley University, will discuss "Competing on a World Market."

A complete program and reser-

vations forms can be obtained from the department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, 305 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

#### **Animal Fats for Turkeys**

Recent research in poultry nutrition at South Dakota State College has led to a report that diets containing an addition of 5 per cent stabilized animal fats to oats are an economical source of energy for growing turkeys. Actual weight gains of the turkeys fed on the fatsupplemented oats are said to be superior to others.

#### **Hog Grades Are Described** In New USDA Booklet

Factors that affect the market value of hogs are explained in a new booklet, "How Do Your Hogs Grade?" issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The 12page booklet describes and illustrates four grades, U. S. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and Medium, and describes the fifth grade, Cull.

Designated as AMS-412, the publication may be obtained without charge from the marketing information division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.



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#### **AMI Statement on Ham Rule**

[Continued from page 20]

The primary function originally was preservation of the product—and there isn't much doubt that the old-style product will keep better without refrigeration. Today the curing and smoking process is not primarily for the purpose of preservation, and, in fact, consumers normally keep all meats except sterile canned meats in the refrigerator. What started out as a means of preventing spoilage now is principally a matter of catering to public tastes which developed because of the original necessity for curing and smoking. Since there has been a substantial shift in preference, and since the original purpose of curing and smoking has largely disappeared, the regulation which compels conformity with tradition ought to be abolished.

3. The regulation has been responsible for the development and perpetuation of an unfair competitive situation. Even though many persons prefer the new style ham (i.e., a juicier product) without regard to price, it is unquestionably true that it can be produced more economically and sold profitably at a lower price than the old style ham. The result has been to bar from a substantial part of the ham market the federally inspected processor who makes a sincere effort to comply with the regulation. He is discriminated against in two ways: first, because he is precluded from producing the kind of ham many consumers prefer, and second, because he cannot compete in price with the higher yield ham.

It has been argued that the meat packing industry is not entitled to relief from the inequities of this regulation because it is motivated by commercial considerations and is seeking simply to "maximize profits." This industry does attempt to operate on the basis of sound business principles and it does hope to earn profits in the future which will be more adequate than they have been in the past. If these objectives are wrong, then the American system is based on false premises. Sound business principles will cause most companies to put forth their best efforts to meet consumer preference and to give consumers the best possible buy for their money. The minority who do not strive to give consumers the most for their money cannot expect to compete successfully. No company, however, should be expected to cope with an artificial competitive situation in which one segment of the industry is given an advantage by an inequitable government regulation. The Meat Inspection Division cannot repair the damage which has been caused, but it should take the necessary step to prevent further competitive harm by withdrawing the regulation.

4. The regulation at best has not been uniformly enforced, and many AMI members are convinced that enforcement is not practical. The fact that hams not in compliance with the regulation are moving in interstate commerce is a positive indication of failure of enforcement. Complaints received by the Institute from member companies further indicate a substantial lack of uniformity in enforcement.

A regulation which is not and cannot be enforced is worse than no regulation at all. Not only does it fail to do the job which it was intended to do, but it tends to create an attitude of disrespect for federal meat inspection and to place the Meat Inspection Division in disrepute.

5. The regulation is causing processors to avoid ham processing under federal inspection whenever it is possible to do so. Since 1955, according to figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the number of hams and picnics produced under federal inspection appears to have declined drastically. This is because some slaugh-

terers are selling their hams green to non-federally inspected processors while others have found it advantageous to open their own non-federally inspected processing establishments solely for the purpose of producing smoked meats.

Any regulation which causes large numbers of meat packers to dispense with federal inspection or to circumvent it on a particular part of their operations is undesirable. Whatever benefit the public may have received is lost simply because of a regulation which performs no useful function in any event.

6. The livestock producer also is adversely affected by the tendency of the regulation to restrict the demand for smoked meats to those who prefer the old style product. On the other hand, if the industry were free to produce the several different kinds of ham which studies indicate the public wants, the effect would be to broaden demand for pork and to strengthen the market to the benefit of the livestock producer. Since about one-third of the total value of a hog carcass is in the hams and picnics, anything which tends to depress the value of those products for a substantial portion of the pork processing industry has a corresponding effect on prices which those packers can afford to pay for live hogs. We believe it would be beneficial for values to be enhanced rather than depressed, and hence we recommend that the regulation be withdrawn.

7. No deception of consumers would be involved in rescinding the regulation. By including this regulation in the section on labeling, MID implies that to label a product "ham" which is not in compliance would be deceptive. That point of view is hard to reconcile with the results of studies which show that hams up to 120 per cent of green weight are most acceptable to many persons. Also it is hard to understand why any deception is involved in labeling a product "ham" when it is virtually identical with a large proportion of the product sold today under that label.

It should be understood that the issue concerning this regulation is not one of whether hams should be "watered." To state it in such terms arouses an emotional reaction which is not helpful in arriving at a sound decision. Pickling solutions are employed in the production of hams because they are indispensable in turning out something that looks, smells and tastes good to the consumer. Our industry has substantial evidence—based both on studies and actual experience—on the subject of what appeals to the consumer, and it considers the regulation which prevents it from giving consumers what they want both unnecessary and undesirable.

The regulation provides benefit to no one—consumer, retailer, packer, or livestock producer—but on the contrary imposes an artificial restriction which is harmful to all concerned.

#### Lower Duties Won't Apply To Polish Ham

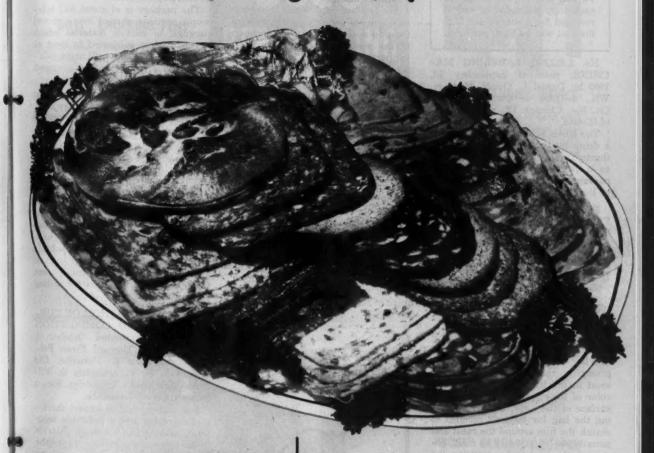
U. S. tariffs on canned ham imports from Poland will not be affected when the "most-favored-nation" clause of the Trade Agreements Act of 1951 is reapplied to that country, beginning December 16, the White House announced. Lower duties will apply to calf hides, however.

President Eisenhower's reinstatement of the "most-favored-nation" arrangement with Poland, after an eight-year lapse, means that tariffs on Polish imports into this country that are covered by trade agreements will be at least as favorable as the duties imposed by the U. S. on imports from other nations.

Canned hams accounted for \$21,900,000 of Poland's \$31,700,000 in exports to the United States in 1959.

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#### RECENT PATENTS

The data listed below are only a brief review of recent patents pertinent to the readers and subscribers of this publication.

Complete copies of these patents may be obtained by writing to the Editorial department, The National Provisioner, 15 W. Huron st., Chicago 10, Ill., and remitting 50¢ for each copy desired. For orders received from outside the U.S. the cost will be \$1.00 per copy.

No. 2,952,376, LABELING MA-CHINE, patented September 13, 1960 by Daniel L. Orloff, Madison, Wis., assignor to Oscar Mayer & Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois.

The labels adhere to the surface of a drum by vacuum and are carried through an adhesive-applying zone to a position for adherence to a package or the like. Eleven claims to the unit have been made.

No. 2,956,886, PROCESS FOR FREEZING MEAT, patented October 18, 1960 by Edward R. Baush,



Bedford, Mass., assignor to W. R. Grace & Co., Cambridge, Mass., a corporation of Connecticut.

The method of preventing color

loss of red meat consists in placing red meat having a bright red color in a bag of a heat shrinkable plastic, promptly thereafter freezing the meat in the bag whereby a whitish color of ice crystals appears on the surface of the meat, and then heating the bag for up to 2 seconds to shrink the film around the meat and permit the ice crystals to melt, removing the heat and permitting the ice crystal structure to reform on the surface of the meat because of the residual cold of the product itself to convert the whitish color of the frozen product back to the bright red color.

No. 2,952,552, MEAT PRODUCT AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME, patented September 13, 1960 by Harry R. Ansel, Elmwood Park, Ill., assignor to Wm. J. Stange Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation of the state of Illinois.

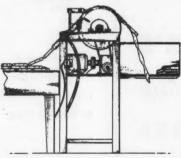
A method of preparing a stable meat product having lean and fat portions is disclosed, comprising comminuting and rendering the meat, and incorporating an antioxidant in the rendered meat when the fat portion of the meat is in a liquid state, the oxidant being uniformly dispersed in the fat portion and being sufficient in quantity to prevent rancidity substantially.

No. 2,957,772, METHOD OF COATING AND PROTECTING FROZEN MEAT, patented October 25, 1960 by Leonard Irving Berkowitz, 429 Brookline st., Newton, Mass., and Sherman Gilvert Davis, 1A Kensington Heights, Worcester 2. Massachusetts.

The method of freezing and protecting meat comprising the steps of treating with air the surface portion of the meat and oxidizing it at a temperature not below about 28° F. for a controlled period of time which causes oxidation of the meat to a depth of not over about one-eighth inch and freezing the meat surface to a solid condition to stop the oxidation, applying a coating of nontoxic plastic film substance in a molten condition above the melting point of surface meat juice crystals and thereby melting said crystals and releasing the oxidized juices beneath the coating without thawing the body of the frozen meat materially below this oxidized depth, cooling the coating and the surface portion of the frozen meat to recrystallize the juices and to set the coating as a protective film envelope enclosing the re-crystallized surface meat juices which prevents further oxidation and then refrigerating the meat at a temperature between about -20° and -40° F. for purposes of storage.

No. 2,954,579, FRANKFURTER SKINNING APPARATUS, patented October 4, 1960 by William R. Menghini, c/o Menghini Packing Company, Frontenac, Kan.

Linked frankfurters in casings are



moved longitudinally to contact the frankfurter-holding peripheries of two spaced-apart discs rotatable on a common shaft and the periphery of an intermediate or third disk rotatable about an axis offset relative to the axis of rotation of the other two discs, with the peripheries of the discs defining a channel-shaped path. A casing slitting device is disposed so as to slit the casing exposed in the channel-shaped path. The intermediate or third disc has means, cooperating with the holding devices of the other discs, to remove the frankfurter filling.

No. 2,948,624, EXPANSIBLE METAL FOIL PACKAGE, patented August 9, 1960 by Dighton L. Watson, 4033 13th ave. S., and Forest K. Michaelson, 4008 46th ave., S., both of Minneapolis, Minn.

The package is of metal foil telescopic portions, shaped into a closed package, to enclose material which expands when subjected to heat so that the two portions will move relative to each other as the enclosed material expands.

No. 2,955,043, METHOD OF PACKAGING FROZEN MEATS, patented October 4, 1960 by Morey

L. Rosenthal, 1930 Division, st., Detroit 7, Mich.

The method comprises enclosing the frozen food product in a continuous solid

transparent film laminate, this laminate comprising an inner ply of a solid transparent water-insoluble vapor barrier plastic film and an outer ply of a solid transparent water soluble plastic film containing a humectant.

No. 2,955,042, METHOD OF CURING MEAT AND COMPOSITION THEREFOR, patented October 4, 1960 by Frank Howard Firor, Pelham, and Jean E. Hanache, Old Westbury, N. Y., assignors to Williams-McWilliams Industries, Inc., a corporation of Delaware.

For curing meat to impart thereto a cured color and a palatable salty taste, without using sodium chloride in the process, the inventors cure the meat with a composition comprising a mixture of a choline salt, potassium chloride and a small amount of sodium-free salt selected from the group consisting of nitrate, nitrite and mixtures thereof, this selected salt being present in a sufficient amount to impart to the cured meat a color normally associated with processed meat, the choline salt and potassium chloride each being present in an adequate amount and in amounts relative to one another and relative to the time and temperature of cure to impart to the meat a salty taste comparable to that imparted by using sodium chloride in the meat curing composition.



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Electric hoist efficiently raises carcasses directly to the bleeding rail. Standard, brake type motors in 5 H.P. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  H.P. are available.

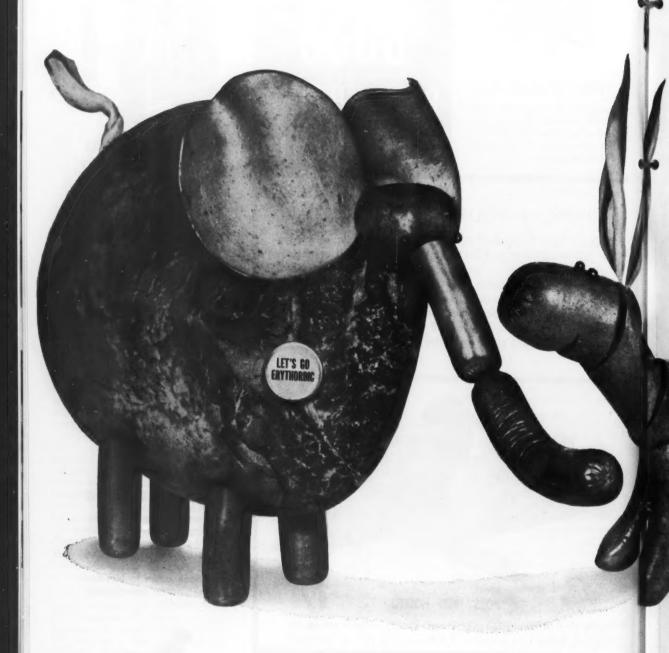
THE Cincinnati BUTCHERS' SUPPLY COMPANY CINCINNATI 16. OHIO

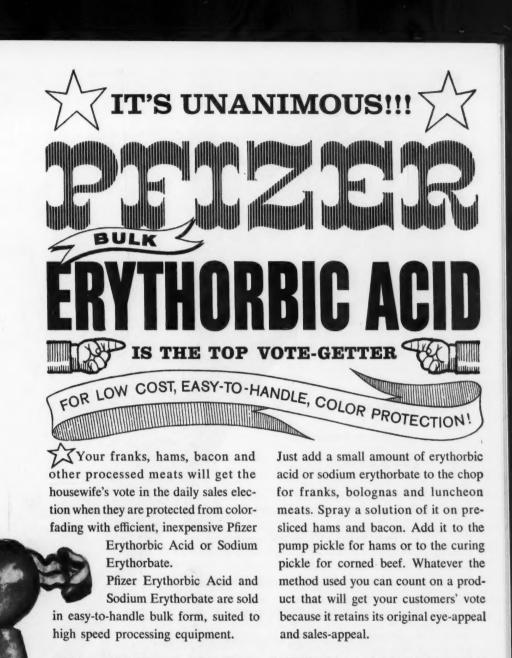


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FIGURE 1 (left): Ham-boning operation at Morrell Sioux Falls plant employing steel belt conveyors. Main conveyor carries incoming hams to operators and also removes boned hams. Upper conveyor removes bones.

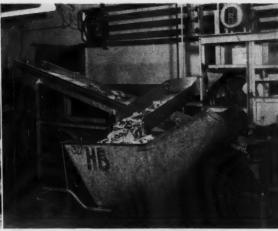


FIGURE 2 (right): Discharge ends of stainless steel belts. Main conveyor discharges to flight conveyor which delivers boned hams to transfer cart. Upper conveyor delivers bones to the cart (foreground) via a side chute.

#### Morrell Conveyorizes Ham Handling With Belts

TAINLESS steel belt conveyors have been installed for six meat handling operations at the Sioux Falls plant of John Morrell & Co., and additional units will be installed for a seventh application in the near future.

The six present applications are in ham boning, ham injection, bacon skinning, pork sausage packaging, smoked sausage packaging and smoked ham wrapping. The new application to be made is for conveying graded trimmings through a chill room to the sausage and canning operations.

The new conveyors were supplied by Sandvik Steel, Inc. The belts of these conveyors are made of strips or bands of stainless steel, especially trued and flattened at the mill for conveyor application. They have Vropes bonded to their undersides which run in V-rope sheaves at the terminals and insure perfect tracking at all times.

The flat one-piece belt is easy to clean and offers long life and sanitary advantages over composition belts, it is claimed.

Figure 1 shows the ham boning operation which utilizes two steel belt conveyors, the main one integral with the boning table and an auxiliary one above it for bones. Hams are brought to the boning table in carts and are manually placed on the infeed end of the main conveyor. The conveyor carries the hams to operators along both sides

of the belt. These boners place the finished product back on the main belt and place the bones on the upper conveyor. The lower belt is .032 in. thick by 18 in. wide and measures 54 ft. between terminal centers. The upper belt is .024 in. thick and 12 in. wide and approximately the same length as the main conveyor.

The upper conveyor is unique in that the upper, or load carrying, strand is pulled down close to the return strand. This construction enables the terminal sheave to be fitted in above the main conveyor, and pulls the load carrying strand within easy reaching distance of the operators. The main conveyor is flush

with the working tables to facilitate sliding the hams on and off the belt. The upper conveyor is suspended from the ceiling to avoid obstructions which might hinder sliding hams on and off the main conveyor. Side skirts prevent bones from falling off the upper conveyor.

Figure 2 shows the discharge ends of these conveyors. The main conveyor discharges boned hams over the end pulley onto a flight conveyor which carries them to a cart. The upper conveyor discharges bones to a second chart via a side chute. At the discharge end of the upper conveyor, the return strand is brought up close to a load-carry-

FIGURE 3: C o nveyor carries hams to pickle injection machine. Conveyor side skirt and walk-away have been removed to provide a better view of handling operation shown.



ing strand, again to accommodate sheave positioning and provide clearance at the work table. The drive motor for the upper conveyor is above the terminal sheave. The motor for the main belt is between belt strands. The upper belt has only one V-rope bonded to its underside,

machine. This belt is .040 in. thick by 28 in. wide and measures 14 ft. between terminal centers.

Figure 4 shows a conveyor which carries bacon skins from four skinning machines to a transfer cart. The conveyor runs horizontally beneath the machines to collect the skins,

tons on the elevated conveyor which discharges them to an attendant who stacks them on a transfer cart ready for order assembly.

A table level conveyor is used for packing smoked sausage in cellophane bags and another for ham wrapping. Formerly, the hams were

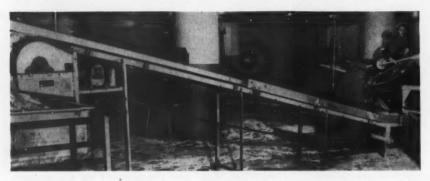


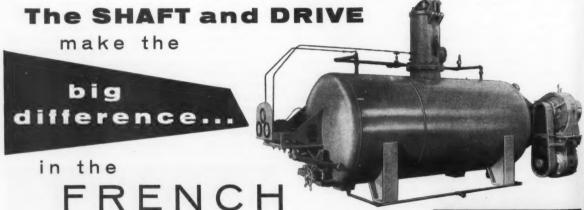
FIGURE 4: This stainless steel belt conveyor has a horizontal run beneath bacon skinning machines and an inclined run to elevate skins into transfer cart. A portion of the side skirt has been removed to disclose belt. Former conveyor required attendant to wipe grease from chain to prevent skin soilage.

whereas the wider, heavy-duty main belt has two.

Figure 3 shows another application of belt conveyors for a new operation, the conveying of bonded hams into a pickle injection machine. Formerly, hams were fed manually into the machine; now they are dumped from a cart into the chute above the conveyor and carried by the conveyor into the and then inclines to elevate them above and discharge them into the transfer cart.

In the sausage packaging operation a steel belt conveyor is built into the packaging table. Linked sausage is fed directly onto the packing table conveyor. Girls cut links apart, place them in cartons obtained from the shelf over the conveyor, and place the packed carslid from one station to the next. Under the new system, workers stationed about the two conveyors wrap only; the conveyors take care of the transportation.

The cooling-tunnel application to go in soon will involve three 32-in.-wide belts, each 75 ft. between terminal centers. Trimmings will be chilled on the belt as they are carried to processing departments.



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#### NRA Annual Meeting

[Continued from page 19]

son, Ariz., said that Dr. Antonio J. Escovar, president of the Colombian Soap Manufacturers Association, Bogota, Colombia, had secured an appropriation of 400,000 pesos for a national health program that will promote the use of soap.

Haugh warned that if the animal fat industry hopes to share in the South American market, it will have to spend money in promotion. even if immediate returns do not justify the expenditure. Competing vegetable oils, particularly soybean oil, are being merchandised aggressively in these regions.

If the trend toward centralization of labor relations is to be stopped, the individual employer must take on greater responsibility toward his employes and stop asking for a federal law every time he is confronted with a labor problem, asserted Richard W. Wright, manager, Mountain States Employers Council, Inc., Denver. As more laws are passed, more interpretative court decisions are issued and the situation becomes more confused.

BROTHERS J. M. and A. J. Binz of the St. Louis Hide & Tallow Co., St. Louis, stand in front of Texas wel-

# come sign at the NRA convention.

At the breakfast honoring the visiting All-Japan Soap Association, it was brought out that the quality of tallow exported to Japan has declined with the market. While this has not been serious enough to bring a protest, it has been disturbing to the Japanese soap manufacturer. It was suggested that the American exporter raise the quality of the tallow he ships sufficiently to protect it from deteriorating in transit below the purchasing standard at the point of use. Japanese soap manufacturers now buy about 90 per cent of their tallow requirements from the U.S., or about 300,000,000 lbs., annually.

Quality is important to the 280 Japanese soap manufacturers; only 20 of these firms are large ones. While most tallow arrives in Japan in bulk, it must be transferred to lighters and then drummed for shipment to the small soap plants, reported Myer Sigal of G. Bernd Co.

The Export Import Bank of Washington, under the Export Expansion Program recently passed by Congress, is prepared to issue insurance designed to facilitate foreign trade, according to J. Richard Patten. For short-term risks up to 180 days, the bank will issue coverage for the following: 1) inconvertability of foreign currency; 2) cancellation of import license; 3) the imposition of any law or regulation beyond the control of the buyer and exporter that would prevent delivery of the goods; 4) expropriation by foreign authority; 5) war and civil commotion.

To facilitate the expansion of the program, commercial banks in major cities act as agents for Eximbank in drawing up the contracts and handling the paper work.

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Scribing half beef with Jarvis Scribe Saw at Raskin Packing Co., Sioux City, Iowa. Note one-hand ease of operation.



# "NO-NIFE" HOGS & HAMMER MILLS

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Williams' wide experience in the recommendation of correct equipment for more efficient grinding and crushing has invariably increased output and decreased costs for hundreds of packers and processors. Here are a few benefits Williams Equipment can give you:

GREATER GREASE RECOVERY by properly preparing green bones, carcasses, entrails, meat scraps, etc., without the use of excessive heat and regardless of extraction method.

CONSTANT BY-PRODUCT UNIFORMITY by correctly grinding and handling of dry bones, cracklings or tankage, and glue stock.

MORE EFFICIENT OPERATION — The reduction of dry materials down to 8 mesh — or the grinding to small size of materials with high grease content is done more quickly, easily and economically — in one operation!

in one operation!

There are many other profitable advantages provided by Williams' know-how and equipment. It's good business to discuss your present grinding and crushing methods with Williams.

Write Today!

#### WILLIAMS COMPLETE LINE ALSO INCLUDES:

- COMPLETE "Packaged" PLANTS engineered to deliver finished saleable by-products
- VIBRATING SCREENS
- . STEEL BINS
- **BUCKET ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS**

WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

2708 NORTH NINTH STREET

ST. LOUIS 6, MO.

OLDEST AND LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF HAMMER MILLS IN THE WORLD

# BIG

PROBLEMS FROM
ALL PLANTS
... OUR FAVORITE JOBS



Harvey Rasmusser



Harvey "Bud"



Albert Vogt



George Fisher



Harvey Rasmussen and his associates have brought their many years of design and engineering experience to the Alkar Engineering Company. Specialists in any and all smoke house applications, smoke generators, quick-chill cabinets, process cookers, sausage drying rooms, and packing house equipment.



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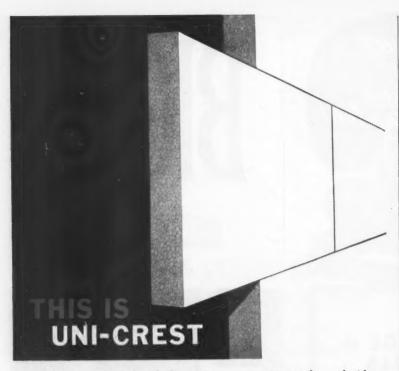
# ALKAR ENGINEERING CO.

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WEST CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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# a new, economical, low temperature insulation

Uni-Crest is an extremely lightweight homogeneous white material with a smooth, tough surface. It is composed of minute, individually closed cells, produced by expanding beads of polystyrene. Its inherent properties make it an excellent low temperature insulating material.

Uni-Crest has a low K factor (thermal conductivity) and retains its insulating value indefinitely. Lightweight, strong, flexible, it has

excellent bonding characteristics, is non-dusting and non-flaking, and can be cut and handled easily. Uni-Crest is inexpensive, too.

Uni-Crest is available in widths up to 4', lengths to 12', and thicknesses from 1" to 8". Self-extinguishing Uni-Crest is also available in the same sizes. Write today for complete specifications and installation information.

**DIVISION UNITED CORK COMPANIES** 

5 Central Avenue, Kearny, New Jersey

Since 1907 UNI-CREST

Engineering offices or approved distributors in key cities coast to coast.

# Vegex cannot work wonders, but it can make you

wonder why a little does so much...

ask for samples

VEGEX Company 175 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

## Flashes on suppliers

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO .: This manufacturer of "Buffalo" sausage machinery has opened a new office at 5681 N. Lincoln ave., Chicago 45, it was announced recently. STIG FORSSELL is the director.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORP.: EDWARD C. CLARK, JR., has been named stock controller for the film division of this Philadelphia firm, according to RICHARD E. REYNOLDS, general manager. Clark will supervise control of cellophane inventories and distribution centers.

DOBECKMUN: Promotion of SAM H. ZUTLER to sales manager of Saran Wrap-S products has been announced by ROBERT S. JONES, general sales manager of this subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Co.

MILPRINT, INC.: This producer of flexible packaging recently dedicated a 57,000-sq.-ft. plant in So. San Francisco, which consolidates its west coast activities in the \$3,000,000 facility.

CONTINENTAL CAN CO.: D. B. Wiesley, general manager of the southeastern district, has announced the appointment of JAMES K. COOPER to district sales manager of metal cans in Atlanta, Ga.

EASTMAN CHEMICALS PROD-UCTS CO.: The chemicals division of this subsidiary of the Eastman Kodak Co. has estabished a new office in Buffalo, N. Y. The new office will be under the supervision of George O. Trabue.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO.: The Arctic Traveler Division of this Montgomery, Ala., firm has announced the appointment of Hor-TON FICK as vice president in charge of sales. He intends to expand sales and services of the company. HENRY O. Kirkpatrick was promoted to vice president and general manager of the parent firm.

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MINNEAPOLIS - HONEYWELL REGULATOR CO.: Appointment of K. Russell Knoblauch as market sales manager for the Philadelphiabased industrial products group has been announced by R. L. MALLORY, sales manager for the group.

TRANSICOLD CORP.: This large manufacturer of transport refrigeration equipment has announced a new division to produce and market Kold-Trux refrigeration units for motor trucks and trailers.

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used by leading sausage makers is vital step in production of

Alexander Hornung, Detroit, Michigam Arbogast-Bastian Co., Allentown, Pennsylvania Armour & Company, Kansas City, Kansas Auge Packing Co., San Antonio, Texas Baston Sausage Co., Boston, Massachusetts L. S. Briggs Inc., Washington, D. C. Broadway Packing Co., Lonesboro, Arkansas Broam Packing Co., Little Rock, Arkansas Bryam Bros., West Point, Mississippi Louis Burk, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Canada Packers, Ltd., Hull, Quebec, Canada Cheroke Packing Co., Gaffney, South Carolina Chicopee Provision Co., Inc., Chicopee, Mass. Columbia Packing Co., Baston, Massachusetts Crissman Brothers, Castanea, Pennsylvania Cudahy Packing Co., Wichita, Kansas Dallas City Packing Co., Dallas, Texas

Hudson Packing Co., Jersey Sity, New Jersey
Hygrade Food Products Corp., Detroit, Michigan
Hygrade Food Products Corp., Newark, New Jersey
Hy-Grade Food Products, Inc., Montreal, Que., Can.
Industrial De Abostos, Mexico, D. F., Mexico
Intercontinental Packers Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Jerry's Sausage Kitchen, Evansville, Indiana
King Packing Co., Nampa, Idaho
A. Koegel & Co., Flint, Michigan
Lewis Bros. Market, Portland, Oregon
Luer Packing Co., Los Angeles, California
Lu-Tex Packing Co., Luling, Texas
McKenzie Packing Co., Bullington, Verment
M & M Packing Co., Dublin, Georgia
Morell-Felia Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Neuhoff Bros. Packing Co., Ballas, Texas
New England Provision Co., Beston, Massachusetts

QUALITY PRODUCTS BUFFALO Nova Scotia Co-op Abbatoir Ltd., Halifax, N.S., Can.

\* CUTS MEAT WHILE IN SUSPENSION ... DOES NOT DESTROY CELL STRUCTURE

PRODUCES PRODUCTS WITH BETTER SHELF LIFE. Converting eliminates the high dispersion of air pockets common to other methods...this keeps the product in a sustained moist condition, avoids hard casing effect and discoloration.

DOES THE BEST JOB of mixing and producing a homogeneous emulsion.

IS A PROVED METHOD... is the method by which today's highest quality products were achieved ... and cutting in suspension is the principle by which they will continue to be produced.

David Davies, Inc., Columbus, Ohio
Drach's Kosher Foed Products, Outrement, Que., Can.
Duquein Packing Ce., Duquein, Illinois
C. A. Durr Packing Ce., Utica, New York
Eckert Packing Ce., Defiance, Ohio
Empacaders Brener, Santa Clara, Mexico
First National Stores, Inc., Somerville, Mass.
Wm. Focke's Sons Co., Dayten, Ohio
The Galat Packing Co., Akron, Ohio
The Galat Packing Co., Ext California
S. R. Gerber Sausage Co., Buffale, New York
Glover Packing Co., Ext Baston, Massachusetts
Hickery Mill Meat Packers, Tampa, Florida
Noffman Packing Co., Los Angeles, California
Geo. A. Hormel Co., Fort Dodge, Iswa
Geo. A. Hormel Co., Fort Dodge, Iswa
Geo. A. Hormel Co., Fremont, Nebraska

Neva Scotia Co-op Abbatoir Ltd., Halifax, N.S., Can.
Osrok Company, Pusan, Korea
Pasco Meat Products, Inc., Newark, New Jersey
Bernard S. Pincus, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Plymouth Rock Provision Co., Brenx, New York
Puriton Sales Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., Canada
P. B. Purnell Sausage Co., Simpsonville, Kentucky
C. H. Rice Ca., Bangor, Maine
Reimer Meat Products Co., Green Bay, Wisconsin
J. M. Schneider Ltd., Kitchener, Ontario, Canada
W. F. Schoaland Sons Co., Manchester, New York
Seethaler's Wholesale Meat Co., Provo, Utah
Shopsy's Foods, 1td., Toronto, Canada
Suthern Pravision Co., Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Southland Prevision Co., Orangeburg, South Carolina
Stearnes Packing Co., Auburn, Maine
Robert E. Stumpt, Cleveland, Ohio
Suber-Edward's Co., Quiety, Florida
The Sucher Packing Co., Dayton, Ohio
Sunnyland Packing Co., Thomasville, Georgia
Szelagowski, A. & Son (Branch of Tobin Packing)
Buffals, New York
Taip-California Inc., Beverly Hills', California
Tobin Packing Co., Albany, New York
Tuna Praducts Co., Boston, Massachusetts
Tobin Packing Co., Rohester, New York
Tuna Praducts Co., Boston, Massachusetts
Villiams Packing Co., Gadsden, Alabama
Wilson & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Wilson & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Wilson & Co., Scranton, Pennsylvania
Zenith Meat Company, Wichita, Kansas



Highest Quality Machines for Highest Quality Sausage Making for Over 90 Years

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO. . 50 Broadway, Buffalo 3, N. Y. . Sales and Service Offices in Principal Citi-

NEW CHICAGO OFFICE: 5681 North Lincoln Avenue, Chicago 45 — Telephone Long Beach 1-4658

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, NOVEMBER 26, 1960

41

#### Oscar Mayer Develops New **Vacuum Packing Technique**

An entirely new technique for vacuum packing and sealing meat products in an air-tight, specially laminated Saran plastic film has been perfected by Oscar Mayer & Co., Chicago, after more than five years of research, the company announced. The package is said to preserve product freshness, flavor and color at the same high level as when it was produced.

Now packaging only its Smokie Link sausage in the new film, known as "Super Saran," the firm soon will be using the new package for its wieners and other products. In addition to its protective features, the meat processing company reported, the durable new film is fully transparent, displaying the product completely, and the package is easy to open for removal of contents.

Key to the new package's success, according to the company's engineers, is its pliability. The new film is said to conform exactly to the shape of the product and to cling so tightly that it displaces air from the package at the moment the vacuum is drawn.

"Our research department, working with Dow Chemical Co. scien-



NEW PACKAGE now is used for Smokie Links. Wieners will be next.

tists, experimented for more than five years before discovering the exact material we wanted," said Oscar G. Mayer, jr., president of the meat processing firm. "When we finally had the 'Super Saran,' we then had to develop special facilities for putting it into production."

He said product is packed under a vacuum; all air is eliminated from the package, and the film fuses together at the joined edges in a seal as strong as the film itself."

The Smokie Links now on the

market in the new film are in a "Twin Pak"—two separately sealed sections of four sausage each, permitting the housewife, if she chooses, to open one section and return the other to the refrigerator still in an air-tight seal for use at a later time, Mayer explained. Oscar Mayer wieners are expected to be on the market in a similar "Super Saran Twin Pak" shortly after the first of the year, and bacon and other products will be packaged in the new film.

Consumer research surveys conducted by the company in a number of test markets indicated an enthusiastic response by homemakers to the new "Super Saran" package, Mayer said. Sealed-in freshness and flavor, high degree of visibility of the product, and convenience of the Twin Pak were among the features most frequently cited by the consumers questioned.

#### **Financial Notes**

The board of directors of Wilson & Co., Inc., Chicago, has declared a dividend of \$1.0625 per share on the company's \$4.25 preferred stock for the October 1-December 31, 1960, period. The dividend is payable January 1, 1961, to stockholders of record on December 12, 1960.



# STUN EASILY ELECTRICALLY

ED ARNOLD, plant manager, IDAHO MEAT PACK-ERS, INC., Caldwell, Idaho, SAYS:

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"We have been using the Cervin Electric Stun-O-

"It is very efficient for stunning hogs. We think it is easier to operate—you don't have to use any restrainer."

STUN-O-SLAUGHTER\* SENIOR—for all size plants. Used on calves, sheep, hogs, sows, boars.

"It Really Keeps 'em Down"

STUN-O-SLAUGHTER\* STANDARD - for smaller plants. Used on hogs, boars and sows.

FOR HUMANE STUNNING OF CALVES, SHEEP, HOGS

APPLY ANYWHERE—behind the ears, over the ears, chead of the ears, over the eyes, right-ongle to the head, either side of the head, etc., with ONE QUICK TOUCH

Write or Phone

#### CERVIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

5004N Xerxes Ave., South . Minneapolis 10, Minn. WAInut 7-7191-2-3

Largest exclusive manufacturers of electric stunning equipment since 1942



# Keep your product in her cart ...week after week

Corn starches and syrups are time-tested, nourishing, economical carbohydrates. They've long been used and accepted as foods and food ingredients. They may be the answer to problems you have resulting from recent legislation regarding foods because:

In addition to being time-tested, nourishing, economical carbohydrates, corn starches and syrups can provide valuable functional properties as:

- · Stabilizers · Emulsifiers · Binders · Humectants
- Bland sweeteners Texturizers Preservatives (of natural body and color) Thickeners (for

consistency control) • Sugar Crystalization control
 Coatings—Glazes

OK

CORN STARCH is ideal for baking, baking powder, meats, mustard, salad dressing, custards, pudding, canned soups, etc.

OK

CORN SYRUPS are used in mixed syrups, infant foods, preserves, jams, jellies, baked beans, sausage and cured meats, frozen and canned fruits, frozen deserts and many other products.



CORN SYRUP SOLIDS are widely used in ice cream, baked goods, frozen fruits, dry food mixes, jams, jellies, table ready and canned meats, to mention just a few.

Whatever you may be processing OK BRAND corn syrups or starches will help you keep your product in her cart week after week.

Call the Man from Hubinger ... his service is freely available. Write, wire or phone today.

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## THE HUBINGER COMPANY

Keokuk, Iowa

NEW YORK . CHICAGO . LOS ANGELES . BOSTON . CHARLOTTE . PHILADELPHIA

You can depend on HUBINGER...fast shipment by rail...prompt delivery by truck

# ALL MEAT... output, exports, imports, stocks

## **Meat Production Down Second Straight Week**

Meat production under federal inspection for the week ended November 19 was down for the second consecutive week as volume for the period settled to 414,000,000 lbs. from 421,000,000 lbs. produced during Veterans Day week, when slaughter at some centers was halted in observance of the day. Production of meat last week was also about 6 per cent smaller than last year's volume of 440,000,000 lbs. for the same November week. Slaughter of cattle and hogs was off from the previous week, while that of calves and sheep was either up or unchanged from the week before. Compared with last year, cattle kill held about a 21,000-head lead, while that of hogs was down by about 299,000 head. Estimated slaughter and meat production by classes for the comparative periods appear below as follows:

Week	Ende	ed		Number	Preduction			ORK , (ard)
	-			M's	MII. Ibs.		Number M's	Production Mil. Ibs.
Nov.	19.	1960		365	212.4		1.270	176.7
Nov.	12.	1960	***********	375	214.8		1.310	180.8
Nov.	21,	1959	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	344	200.6		1,569	216.9
				VE	AL	LA	MB AND	TOTAL
Week	End	ed		Number M's	Production Mit. lbs.		Preduction Mil. lbs.	PROD. MII. Ibs.
Nov.	19.	1960		120	13.4	255	12.0	414
Nov.	12.	1980		115	13.2	255	12.0	421
Nov.	21.	1959		106	11.9	222	10.5	440

1856-88 HIGH WEEK'S KILL: Cattle, 462,118; Hogs, 1,859,215; Calves, 200,555; Sheep and Lambs, 389,561.
1850-80 LOW WEEK'S KILL: Cattle, 154,814; Hogs, 641,000; Calves, 55,241; Sheep and Lambs, 137,677.

			AVER	AGE WE	IGHT AND	YIELD	(L	BS.)		
Week	End	ed		CAT	LLE			HO	GS	
				Live	Dressed			Live	Dressed	
Nov.	19,	1960		1,030	582			244	139	
Nov.	12.	1960		1.020	576			239	137	
Nov.	21,	1959	************	1,037	583			241	138	
						SHE	EP	AND	LARD	PROD.
Week	End	ed		CAL	VES	L	AN	IBS	Per	Mil.
				Live	Dressed	Live		Dressed	cwt.	lbs.
Nov.	19.	1960		200	112	98		47	-	39.2
Nov.	12.	1960	***********	205	115	97		47	-	40.5
Nov.	21,	1959		197	112	98		47	12.9	49.0

### ACTUAL FEDERALLY INSPECTED SLAUGHTER AND REVISED ESTIMATE OF MEAT AND LARD PRODUCTION BY WEEKS, JAN.-SEPT. 1960

Week Kill inded 000's Jan. 9. 395 Jan. 16. 408 Jan. 18. 408 Jan. 18. 408 Jan. 23. 384 Jan. 23. 384 Feb. 6. 344 Feb. 13. 348 Mar. 12. 338 Mar. 26. 356 Mar. 26. 356 Mar. 27. 343 Apr. 9. 326 Apr. 16. 327 Apr. 23. 337 Apr. 38. 358 May 28. 388 May 28. 389 June 11. 383 May 28. 389 June 18. 393 June 19. 343 June 19. 394 Ju	ttle	Cal			ogs Sh	eep an	d Lambs	Total	La	
Jan. 9. 385 Jan. 16. 408 Jan. 18. 408 Jan. 19. 33. 384 Jan. 30. 353 Feb. 6. 344 Feb. 13. 346 Feb. 20. 360 Feb. 72. 349 Mar. 12. 349 Mar. 19. 330 May. 21. 383 May. 21. 383 May. 21. 383 June 21. 383 June 18. 393 June 11. 379 June 18. 393 June 21. 383 June 31. 383 Jun	Beef	Kill	Veal	Kill	Pork	Kill	L & M	meat	Yield	
Jan. 16. 408 Jan. 23. 384 Jan. 30. 353 Feb. 6. 344 Feb. 13. 348 Feb. 20. 360 Mar. 12. 338 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 26. 356 Apr. 2. 343 Apr. 9. 326 Apr. 16. 327 Apr. 30. 356 May 14. 383 May 21. 383 May 22. 389 June 41. 383 June 48. 394 June 11. 379 June 25. 378 July 9. 343 July 21. 379 July 9. 343 July 21. 379 July	mil lb.		mil. lb.	000's	mil. lb.	000's	mil. lb.		lb. m	
Jan. 23. 384 Jan. 30. 353 Feb. 6. 344 Feb. 13. 348 Feb. 20. 360 Feb. 27. 316 Mar. 12. 329 Mar. 19. 339 Mar. 19. 339 Mar. 19. 339 Mar. 19. 339 May 21. 383 May 14. 383 May 14. 383 May 24. 389 June 11. 379 June 18. 393 June 21. 383 June 21. 383 June 21. 383 June 21. 383 June 31. 384 June 31. 394 June 31. 398 June 31. 3	241.3	115	13.2	1,740	237.2	339	16.8	508.5	13.1	54.3
Jan. 30. 353 Feb. 6. 344 Feb. 13. 348 Feb. 13. 348 Feb. 27. 317 Mar. 5. 349 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 26. 356 Apr. 2. 343 Apr. 9. 326 Apr. 16. 327 Apr. 30. 350 May 1. 365 May 14. 383 May 28. 389 June 41. 383 June 41. 383 June 45. 378 June 25. 378 July 9. 343 July 2. 379 July 2. 379 July 2. 379 July 2. 379 July 2. 378 July 3. 378 July	248.1	108	12.4	1,706	232.5	323	16.0	509.0	13.9	56.0
Feb. 6344 Feb. 13348 Feb. 20360 Feb. 27316 Mar. 12329 Mar. 19339 Mar. 19339 Mar. 19339 Mar. 26327 Apr. 2343 Apr. 6327 Apr. 32337 Apr. 32337 May 21383 May 21383 May 21383 June 11379 June 18393 June 21383 June 23378 July 2379 July 3378 July 3388 July 338	235.8	89	10.2	1,528	206.8	290	14.6	467.4	14.1	50.3
Feb. 13. 348 Feb. 20. 369 Feb. 27. 317 Mar. 5. 349 Mar. 12. 338 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 19. 330 Apr. 2. 343 Apr. 8. 326 Apr. 16. 327 Apr. 30. 356 May 14. 383 May 24. 383 May 28. 389 June 4. 384 June 11. 379 June 48. 394 June 11. 379 June 39. 378 June 48. 394 June 11. 379 June 39. 343 June 48. 394 June 11. 379 June 39. 378	214.7	97	11.2	1,440	196.3	272	13.7	435.9	14.1	47.7
Feb. 20. 360 Feb. 27. 316 Mar. 5. 349 Mar. 12. 339 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 26. 356 Apr. 2. 343 Apr. 6. 327 Apr. 32. 347 Apr. 32. 337 Apr. 32. 337 May 11. 383 May 21. 383 June 4. 334 June 11. 379 June 18. 393 June 21. 383 June 21. 383 June 32. 378 July 9. 343 July 9. 343 July 9. 343 July 9. 343 July 16. 409 July 20. 379 Aug. 6. 377 Aug. 13. 398 Aug. 20. 395 Aug. 27. 382 Aug. 27. 382	208.2	94	10.7	1,412	191.9	272	13.7	424.5	13.8	45.5
Feb. 27. 317 Mar. 12. 338 Mar. 12. 338 Mar. 12. 338 Mar. 12. 338 Mar. 26. 356 Apr. 2. 343 Apr. 32. 347 Apr. 30. 350 May 7. 365 May 14. 383 May 28. 389 June 4. 383 June 35. 378 July 9. 343 July 116. 409 July 9. 343 July 116. 409 July 20. 378 July 30. 375 Aug. 6. 377 Aug. 13. 396 Aug. 20. 395 Aug. 27. 382 Aug. 27. 382	210.6	89	10.2	1,384	185.4	254	12.8	419.0	13.6	43.2
Mar. 5. 349 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 26. 356 Apr. 2. 343 Apr. 9. 324 Apr. 21. 343 Apr. 9. 327 Apr. 30. 350 May 7. 365 May 14. 383 May 21. 383 May 21. 383 May 21. 383 June 11. 379 June 11. 379 June 11. 379 June 25. 378 July 9. 343 July 16. 409 July 9. 343 July 16. 409 July 9. 343 July 16. 409 July 20. 379 Aug. 6. 377 Aug. 13. 398 Aug. 20. 395 Aug. 27. 382 Aug. 27. 382	216.8	91	10.4	1,464	199.0	265	13.3	439.5	13.2	44.9
Mar. 12. 338 Mar. 26. 356 Mar. 26. 356 Apr. 2. 354 Apr. 2. 326 Apr. 16. 327 Apr. 30. 350 May 7. 365 May 14. 383 May 21. 383 May 28. 389 June 4. 334 June 11. 379 June 18. 379 June 19. 343 June 4. 343 June 11. 379 June 18. 379 July 2. 378 July 2. 378 July 3. 3	190.9	98	11.3	1,285	172.1	233	11.7	386.0	12.4	36.4
Mar. 19. 330 Mar. 26. 356 Apr. 2. 343 Apr. 9. 343 Apr. 9. 343 Apr. 9. 327 Apr. 30. 350 May 7. 365 May 14. 383 May 21. 373 May 3. 373 May 3. 373 May 3. 373 May 31. 393 May 21. 3. 398 May 21. 3. 398 Aug. 20. 395 Aug. 27. 382 Aug. 27. 382 Aug. 27. 382	211.2	99	10.7	1,360	179.6	240	12.2	413.7	13.5	42.0
Mar. 26. 356 Apr. 2. 343 Apr. 9. 326 Apr. 16. 327 Apr. 9. 326 Apr. 16. 327 Apr. 30. 350 May 14. 383 May 23. 389 May 14. 383 May 28. 389 June 4. 334 June 11. 379 June 25. 378 June 35. 379 July 2. 378 July 2. 378 July 2. 378 July 3. 378 July 30. 375 Aug. 13. 396 Aug. 20. 395 Aug. 27. 382 Aug. 27. 382 Espt. 3. 407	204.6	100	10.6	1,302	172.0	236	12.0	399.2	13.9	41.4
Apr. 2. 343 Apr. 9. 326 Apr. 16. 327 Apr. 23. 327 Apr. 30. 350 May 14. 383 May 21. 383 May 21. 383 May 22. 389 June 4. 334 June 18. 393 June 25. 378 July 9. 343 July 9. 343 July 16. 409 July 2. 379 Aug. 6. 377 Aug. 13. 398 Aug. 27. 382	198.7	91	9.6	1,277	171.2	236	12.0	391.5	14.4	42.5
Apr. 9. 326 Apr. 16. 327 Apr. 23. 337 Apr. 30. 350 May 14. 383 May 21. 383 May 28. 389 June 4. 334 June 11. 379 June 25. 378 June 25. 379 July 2. 379 July 23. 389 July 23. 389 July 23. 378 July 24. 378 July 25. 378 July 26. 378 Aug. 20. 395 Aug. 27. 382 Sept. 3. 407	212.2	122	13.2	1,400	190.5	232	11.6	427.5	13.4	44.0
Apr. 9. 326 Apr. 16. 327 Apr. 23. 337 Apr. 30. 350 May 14. 383 May 21. 383 May 28. 389 June 4. 334 June 11. 379 June 25. 378 June 25. 379 July 2. 379 July 23. 389 July 23. 389 July 23. 378 July 24. 378 July 25. 378 July 26. 378 Aug. 20. 395 Aug. 27. 382 Sept. 3. 407	205.5	106	11.5	1,374	186.9	247	12.4	416.3	12.9	41.6
Apr. 16. 327 Apr. 30. 350 May 7. 35. 350 May 14. 383 May 28. 389 June 41. 373 June 11. 379 June 11. 379 June 25. 378 July 9. 343 July 20. 375 Aug. 6. 377 Aug. 13. 398 Aug. 27. 382 Sept. 3. 407	195.3	97	10.9	1.272	177.0	252	12.6	395.8	13.9	41.8
Apr. 23337 Apr. 30350 May 7365 May 14383 May 21383 May 22389 June 4334 June 11379 June 25378 June 25378 July 2379 July 9343 July 16379 July 30375 July 30375 Aug. 13398 Aug. 20395 Aug. 27382 Aug. 27382	194.0	92	10.6	1,325	185.7	255	12.8	403.1	12.9	40.5
Apr. 30350 May 14383 May 21383 May 21383 May 28389 June 11379 June 18303 June 25378 June 25378 July 9343 July 9343 July 16409 July 20378 July 30375 July 30375 Aug. 6377 Aug. 13396 Aug. 20395 Aug. 27382 Sept. 3407	201.9		10.9	1,341	185.3	244	12.0	410.1	13.7	43.
May 7365 May 14383 May 21383 May 21383 May 21383 June 21373 June 18393 June 25378 July 2379 July 9343 July 16409 July 23378 July 30375 Aug. 13398 Aug. 20395 Aug. 27382 Sept. 3407	207.6		11.5	1,332		252	12.3	415.4	13.6	43.
May 14383 May 21383 May 28389 June 4334 June 11379 June 18395 June 25378 July 2379 July 9343 July 16409 July 32378 Aug. 6377 Aug. 6377 Aug. 27382 Aug. 27382 Aug. 27382 Aug. 27382	218.7	91	10.9	1,352		280	13.6	430.9	13.5	43.
May 21. 383 May 28. 389 June 4. 334 June 11. 393 June 18. 393 June 25. 378 July 2. 379 July 9. 343 July 16. 409 July 23. 378 July 30. 375 Aug. 6. 377 Aug. 13. 386 Aug. 20. 385 Aug. 27. 382 Sept. 3. 407	228.3	89	10.9	1.340		263	12.8	440.7	13.8	45.
May 28. 389 June 4. 334 June 11. 379 June 18. 393 June 25. 378 July 9. 343 July 16. 409 July 23. 378 July 9. 375 Aug. 6. 377 Aug. 13. 398 Aug. 20. 395 Aug. 27. 382 Sept. 3. 407	228.3		11.2	1,285		256	12.2	430.1	13.8	42.
June 4. 334 June 11. 379 June 18. 393 June 25. 378 July 2. 379 July 9. 343 July 16. 409 July 23. 378 July 30. 375 Aug. 6. 377 Aug. 13. 398 Aug. 20. 395 Aug. 27. 382 Sept. 3. 407	230.8		11.4	1,235		253	12.1	428.2	13.5	40.
June 11. 379 June 25. 378 June 25. 378 July 2. 379 July 9. 343 July 16. 409 July 30. 375 Aug. 6. 377 Aug. 13. 398 Aug. 20. 395 Aug. 27. 382 Sept. 3. 407	196.1	82	10.6	1,030	144.8	221	10.3	361.8	13.9	35.
June 18. 393 June 25. 378 July 2. 379 July 9. 343 July 16. 409 July 23. 378 July 30. 375 Aug. 6. 377 Aug. 13. 398 Aug. 20. 395 Aug. 27. 385 Sept. 3. 407	222.6		11.9	1.201		287	13.3	416.6	14.1	41.
June 25. 378 July 2. 379 July 9. 343 July 16. 409 July 23. 378 July 30. 375 Aug. 6. 377 Aug. 13. 398 Aug. 20. 395 Aug. 27. 382 Sept. 3. 407	230.8		12.0	1,147		249	11.3	416.4	14.3	40.
July 2379 July 9343 July 16409 July 23378 July 30375 Aug. 6377 Aug. 13396 Aug. 20395 Aug. 27382 Sept. 3407	222.0		11.4	1,104		234	10.6	399.2	13.9	37.
July 9.343 July 16.409 July 23.375 July 30.375 Aug. 6.377 Aug. 13.396 Aug. 20.395 Aug. 27.382 Sept. 3.407	221.5		11.5	1,115		259	11.8	402.6	13.5	37.
July 16409 July 23378 July 30375 Aug. 6377 Aug. 13398 Aug. 20395 Aug. 27382 Sept. 3407	201.0		9.4	883	126.2	241	10.8	347.4	13.9	30.
July 23378 July 30375 Aug. 6377 Aug. 13398 Aug. 20395 Aug. 27382 Sept. 3407	238.5		13.5	114		300	13.5	423.5	14.0	38.
July 30375 Aug. 6377 Aug. 13398 Aug. 20395 Aug. 27382 Sept. 3407	219.3		12.9	1,033		262	11.8	389.5	14.2	36.
Aug. 6377 Aug. 13398 Aug. 20395 Aug. 27382 Sept. 3407	216.5		12.4	1,036		251	11.3	384.1	13.6	34.
Aug. 13398 Aug. 20395 Aug. 27382 Sept. 3407	218.5		12.4	1,069		272	12.2	391.2	14.0	34.
Aug. 20395 Aug. 27382 Sept. 3407	231.8		12.9	1,119		275	12.4	413.2	14.0	36.
Aug. 27382 Sept. 3407	229.0		12.7	1.133		280	12.6	411.3	13.9	36.
Sept. 3407	220.6		13.1	1.172		256	11.8	404.3	13.8	39.
	231.4		13.9	1,135		266	12.2	411.3	13.6	36.
	210.6		12.4	1,010		281	12.6	371.8	12.7	30.
Sept. 17426	248.6			1,254		329	14.8	450.2	13.0	38.
Sept. 24412	237.9		14.6	1,252		300	13.5	437.5	13.4	39.
Oct. 1427	245.8			1,241		309	13.9	443.4	13.5	39.

#### USDA Buys More Canned Beef And Carton Lard Last Week

In its continuing program to help bolster the live cattle and hog markets, the U. S. Department of Agriculture late last week purchased additional supplies of canned beef and gravy for distribution to schools participating in the national school lunch program and a large supply of lard for distribution to needy persons and institutions.

The purchases of canned beef and gravy amounted to 6,559,800 lbs. at a total cost of \$3,179,000 in funds transferred by Congress from Section 32. Prices paid the 15 successful bidders ranged from 48.37¢ to 48.49¢ per lb. A total of 27,200,550 lbs. of the product costing \$13,173,000 has been bought by the USDA since the purchasing program began October 13.

The lard buy totaled 5,616,000 lbs. in cartons at a cost of \$763,000, also from Section 32 funds. Prices paid the six successful bidders ranged from 13.58¢ to 13.59¢ per lb. An aggregate of 16,848,000 lbs. was offered by 13 firms. Last week's lard purchases brought to 14,802,000 lbs. the aggregate amount bought by the USDA under the current program at a cost of \$2,064,000.

Purchasing of both commodities will be continued until further notice, USDA indicated.

#### Cuba Loses U.S. Meat Outlet Due To Faulty Inspection

Cuba lost its meat market in the United States after the U. S. Department of Agriculture determined that Cuba's national meat inspection program did not insure the exportation of only clean, wholesome meat products.

The decision to ban Cuban meat imports into the U. S. was made after department representatives inspected the Cuban meat packing industry and found it lacking.

Meat products may be imported into the U. S. from countries having national meat inspection programs comparable to the U. S. federal meat inspection program. This excludes imports of fresh, chilled or frozen meat from countries in which the contagious rinderpest or footand-mouth disease exist. Cuba is free of these diseases.

M

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The U. S. imported 2,400,000 lbs of beef from Cuba during 1959, but only 521,000 lbs. during the first seven months of this year.



Does good initial cure-color of your prepackaged hams seem to vanish at point of sale? Beat the problem of profit-stealing color fade by curing with NEO-CEBITATE at new M.I.D.-approved levels.

You are now permitted to increase the amount of Neo-Cebitate in pumping pickle from 7½ oz. up to 87½ oz. per 100 gallons. Extensive studies by the Merck Food Laboratories in cooperation with a leading packer prove that the rate of color fade depends

largely on the amount of Neo-Cebitate retained by the ham after processing. The originally approved levels did not provide color stability for long periods. By adding more Neo-Cebitate to the pumping pickle, you increase the amount in the finished ham—and get increased protection (up to 600%) against color fade. As an additional benefit, use of Neo-Cebitate assures uniform and maximum initial cure-color in your hams.

Decide now to try NEO-CEBITATE at the newly approved higher levels. Ask your Merck representative or write directly to Rahway for new Technical Service Bulletin that gives the full story.

NEO-CEBITATE®

( SODIUM ISOASCORBATE, MERCK)

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MERCK & CO., INC.

RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, NOVEMBER 26, 1960

45

# PROCESSED MEATS . . . SUPPLIES

#### **Pork Price Pattern Changes** Greatly In Last 50 Years

Pork products prices have changed greatly in their relationship to each other in the last 50 years, according to an American Meat Institute study. Lean pork prices have advanced, while fat prices have declined. Prices on spareribs in 1959 averaged about five times higher than the average for 1905-09-\$35.70 vs. \$6.90 per cwt. Lard prices, on the other hand, were virtually unchanged compared with the 50-year-ago level-\$8.80 compared with \$8.89.

Another way of showing the price relationship between cuts is the ratio of each product to the average of all pork products. In the 1905-09 period, sparerib prices were lower than those on lard. The sparerib ratio to all products was 72, while the lard ratio was 93. In 1959, the ratios to the composite product value were 126 and 31.

In the half-century, lean cuts advanced relative to the average of all cuts, while lard and fat cuts have followed a downward trend in their relationship to the composite price of all pork products. Reasons for the changes were given as demand spurred by the two wars and by the fact that products have been changed by trimming and processing.

Prices per cwt. and price relationships of various pork cuts are listed in the following table as follows:

	Wholes	sale price	18	R	atio
	1959	1905-09	Per cent	1959	1905-
Item			change		09 Av.
Ribs	35.70	6.90	+417	126	72
Pics	34.08	8.47	+302	120	89
Loins	41.83	10.67	+292	147	112
Hams	48.66	12.95	+276	171	136
Butts	29.34	9.20	+219	103	97
Bacon	36.31	14.09	+158	128	148
Avg	28.42	9.52	+199	100	100
Trimms.	13.34	6.39	+109	47	67
Lard	8.80	8.89	+ 99	31	93
Plates	7.74	8.12	- 95	27	85
Source: "F	rices o	of Hogs a	nd Hog	Produc	ts" by
A. T. Edin	ger (1	937). Late	r figures	suppl	ied by
Market N USDA.					

#### **USDA Would Have Consumers** Give Ideas On Cured Meats

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is reported seeking consumers' opinions on cured and smoked meats as hams, pork shoulders, pic-nic hams, pork butts, beef tongues, etc. Regulations covering current processing are under study for possible revision. Revisions may be needed because of possible changes in consumer preferences as well as in meat processing and marketing methods.

USDA officials indicated that comments from consumers on their preferences of cured and smoked meats will be valuable in helping the department make a decision. Individuals and consumer groups are requested to send their comments and supporting information to the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

#### Japan Plans Meat Imports; U. S. Would Be Pork Source

Japan is reported contemplating the purchase of pork from the United States. The Japanese ministry of trade and industry has announced that \$3,400,000 are being allocated under the import budget for meat in the second half (October-March) of the current fiscal year. Allocations are to be made in November.

The plan is to import 2,700 metric tons of beef, 1,800 tons of pork and 500 tons of fat back. The fat back is expected to come from the U.S. and the pork may also come from the U.S. if prices are competitive with those in Taiwan and other countries.

At least part of the imports were said to be hog sides. The imports of pork and fat back are planned for delivery before January 1, 1961. It was presumed that the beef will be purchased elsewhere.

#### WEST COAST MEAT IMPORTS

Arrivals of foreign meats at various West Coast ports were reported in pounds as follows:

November 14, 1960
Portand: From New Zealand—21,945 boneless fresh frozen veal. Denmark—15,981 canned

fresh frozen veal. Delmark—John beef, 30 canned beef, 270 canned pork 280 canned beef, 270 canned pork 280 canned beef, 270 canned pork 280 canned beef, 1,882 cured pork, 9,343 fresh pork. New Zealand—155,304 fresh frozen beef, 13,485 fresh frozen veal. Denmark—2,074 canned pork. Argentina—51,925 canned beef. Uruguay—13,222 canned beef. Australia—1,224 canned beef. Brazil—69,670 canned beef.

#### DOMESTIC SAUSAGE

Pork sausage, bulk (f.o.b.	Chi	go.)
in 1-lb. roll33	@4	146
Pork saus., sheep cas.,		
in 1-lb. package55	@6	11
Franks, sheep casing,	-	-
in 1-lb. package61	@6	714
Franks, skinless45		
Pologna, ring, bulk481/2		
Bologna, a.e., bulk39		
Smoked liver, a.c., bulk 37		
Polish sausage self-		
service pack61	@7	2
Smoked liver, n.c., bulk 51	@5	5514
New Eng. lunch spec62	@6	39
Olive loaf, bulk471/2	@5	3
Blood and tongue, n.c. 471/2		
Blood, tongue, a.c.,451/2	@6	5
Pepper loaf, bulk501/2	@6	61/2
Pickle & pimento loaf441/2		
Bologna, a.c., sliced (de	lv'd	D
6, 7-oz. pack. doz 2.65	@ :	3.60
New Eng. lunch spec.,		
"loed. 6, 7-oz., doz. 4.05	@	4.92
Olive loaf,		
sliced, 6, 7-oz., doz 3.00		
P.L. sliced, 6-oz. doz 2.85	@	4.80
P&P loaf, sliced,		
6, 7-oz., dozen 2.85	@ :	3.60

#### DRY SAUGACE

	PRI		4	9	•		4	•	-	•	9	6			
(Sliced,	6-00	z.	3	18	ıc	k		1		Э.	b.	,	CI	hg	(0.)
Cervelat															
Thuringe	82				0								60	@	62
Farmer												1	87	0	89
Holstein	er		0 0										79	0	81
Salami,	B.C.												99	@	1.01
Salami,															
Salami,	cool	ce	đ										51	@	53
Pepperor	ní												90	ĕ	92
Sicilian															
Gotebor															
Mortade	lla												63	0	65

#### CHGO. WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS

Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1960	
Hams, to-be-cooked, 14/16, wrapped	(av. 52
Hams, fully cooked, 14/16, wrapped	53
Hams, to-be-cooked, 16/18, wrapped	52
Hams, fully cooked,	
16/18, wrapped Bacon, fancy, de-rind,	53
8/10 lbs., wrapped	45
Bacon, fancy sq. cut, seed- less, 10/12 lbs., wrapped	42
Bacon, No. 1, sliced 1-lb. head seal, self-service, pkg.	53
mean bear, bett-betvice, pag.	00

SPICES	5
(Basis Chicago, or rels, bags,	
Allspice, prime	86 96
resifted	99 1.01
Chili pepper	58
Chili powder	58
Cloves, Zanzibar	60 65
Ginger, Jamaica	45 50
Mace, fancy Banda	3.50 3.90
East Indies	2.90
Mustard flour, fancy	7 43
No. 1	
West Indies nutmes	
Paprika, American,	
No. 1	55
Paprika, Spanish,	
No. 1	77
Cayenne pepper	63
Pepper:	
Red. No. 1	58
Black	73 76
White	90 97
***************************************	00

#### SAUSAGE CASINGS

(Lcl prices quoted to manufacturers of sausage) Beef rounds: (Per set)
Clear, 29/35 mm . 1,35@1.40
Clear, 35/38 mm . 1,35@1.50
Clear, 35/40 mm . 1,15@1.40
Clear, 38/40 mm . 1,25@1.60
Not clear, 40 mm/up 90@ 95

Not clear, 40 mm./dn	
Beef weasands:	(Each)
No. 1, 24 in./up	. 15@ 18
No. 1, 22 in./up	. 16@ 18
Beef middles:	(Per set)
Ex. wide, 21/2 in./up .	.3.75@3.85
Spec. wide, 21/8-21/2 in.	
Spec. med. 1%-21/2 in.	
Narrow, 1%-in./dn	
Beef bung caps:	(Each)
Clear, 5 in./up	. 42@ 46
Clear, 41/2-5 inch	. 34@ 38
Clear, 4-41/2 inch	
Clear, 31/2-4 inch	
Beef bladders, salted:	(Each)

51/2-61/	incl	١,		'n	ıi	1	a	u	36	1						14
Pork ca	sings										1	æ	er	h	an	k)
29 mi	m./do	w	E	l.								.4	.7	5@	5.	10
29/32	mm.											.4	.7	5@	5.	00
32/35	mm.											.3	.2	5@	4.	35
35/38	mm.											.2	.60	0@	3.	10
38/42																
Hog bur	ngs:													Œ	ac	h)
Sow,		cł	1	0	n	it										
Expor																

Hog bungs: (Each)
Sow, 34 inch cut62@64
Export, 34 in. cut57@59
Large prime, 34 in42@44
Med. prime, 34 in30@32
Small prime, 34 in,16@19
Middles, cap off74@76
Skip bungs

26/28	mm.										(Per hank) .5.35@5.45
24/26											.5.25@5.35
	mm.	۰				۰	۰	٠	0	٠	.4.15@4.25
20/22	mm.	۰	۰	,	4			•			.3.65@3.75
18/20	mm.										.2.70@2.86
16/18	mm.										.1.35@1.45

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Nitrite of soda, in 400-lb. (Cw bbls., del. or f.o.b. Chgo. \$11.	
Pure refined gran. nitrate of soda, f.o.b. N.Y 5.	
Pure refined powdered nitrate	
of soda, f.o.b. N.Y 10.	4
Salt, paper-sacked, f.o.b.	
Chgo. gran. carlots, ton 30.	4
Rock salt in 100-lb.	
bags, f.o.b. whse., Chgo. 28.	į
Sugar:	
f.o.b. spot, N.Y 6.	å
Refined standard cane	
gran., delv'd. Chgo 9.3	ġ
Packers curing sugar, 100-	
lb. bags, f.o.b. Reserve,	
La., less 2% 8.	i
Dextrose, regular:	
Cerelose, (carlots, cwt.) 7.	2
Ex-warehouse, Chicago 7.	
Ex-warehouse, Chicago "	1

SEEDS WIND	HEKES
(Lel., 1b.)	Whole Ground
Caraway seed	30 35
Cominos seed	39 40
Mustard seed	
fancy	20
yellow Amer	
Oregano	
Coriander.	
Moroeco, No. 1	30 35
Marjoram, French .	54 63
Sage, Dalmatian,	46
No. 1	59 60

# FRESH MEATS ... Chicago and outside

CH	-		-	-
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boneless canned

beef, 30 canned 5 cured h pork. ef, 13,495 led pork. y—13,228 eef. Bra-

2.70@2.80 1.35@1.45

5.95 itrate ... 10.95

n .. 30.50 zo. 28.50 .... 6.48 9.317

7.76

26, 1960

RBS ole Ground 35 40

ALS

St	eers,	gen.	ran	ge	0		1	ca	rlots,	lb.)
	Choic									1
	Choice									1
~	Choic	e, 70	0/80	10					4	01/2
	Good,									8
	Good,	600	700			٠			3	8
	Bull								3	2b
	Comn									
	Canno	er-cu	tter	C	91	N		.2	71/2@2	28

#### PRIMAL BEEF CUTS

Tr. loins, 50/70 (lel) 75	@98
Sq. chux, 70/9039	@ 40n
Armchux, 80/11037	@38
Ribs, 25/35 (lcl)53	@ 57
Briskets, (lcl)251/	@26
Navels, No. 1151/	
Flanks, rough No. 1	151/2
Choice:	
Hindqtrs., 5/700	50
Foregtrs., 5/800	34
Rounds, 70/90 lbs 501/	2@51
Tr. loins, 50/70 (lel) 65	@75
Sq. chux, 70/9039	@ 40n
Armehux, 80/11037	@ 38
Ribs, 25/30 (lcl)53	
Ribs, 30/35 (lcl)53	
Briskets, (lcl)251	
Navels, No. 1153	
Flanks, rough No. 1	
Good (all wts.):	
Sq. chucks38	@40
Rounds	@49
Briskets23	
Ribs48	
Loins, trim'd50	

## COW, BULL TENDERLOINS

										lots,	lb.)
Cow,	3	lbs	s./dov	vr	k		۰	۰		60@	65
Cow,	3	14	lbs.							65@	70
Cow,	4/	5	lbs.							72@	78
Cow,	5	11	bs./ur	)						88@	95
Bull,	5	lb	s./up							88@	95

#### CARCASS LAMB

								., lb.)
Prime,	35/45	lbs.					38	@40
Prime,	45/55	lbs.					38	@40
Prime,	55/65	lbs.					351/2	@ 381/2
Choice.	35/4	5 lbs					38	@40
Choice,	45/55	i lbs.					38	@40
Choice,	55/65	b lbs.					351/2	@ 381/2
Good,	all wi	s		i	ì	i	34	@ 39

BEEF PRODUCTS	
Tongues, No. 1, 100's .	31n
Tongues, No. 2, 100's .	27½n
Hearts, regular, 100's	171/2
Livers, regular, 35/50's	20½n
Livers, selected, 35/50's	26n
Tripe, cooked, 100's	71/2
Tripe, scalded, 100's	71/2
Lips, unscalded, 100's	12
Lips, scalded, 100's	14
Melts	61/2n
Lungs, 100's 71/2	@ 73/4
Udders, 100's	

#### FANCY MEATS

Beef tongues,	(lb.)
corned, No. 1	36
corned, No. 2	34
Veal breads, 6/12-oz	113
12-oz./up	133
Calf tongues, 1-lb./dn.	2

#### BEEF SAUS. MATERIALS FRESH

Canner-cutter cow meat, barrels	(lb.)
Bull meat, boneless, barrels	441/2
75/85%, barrels 85/90%, barrels	33 36
Boneless chucks,	-
Beef cheek meat,	39
trimmed, barrels	301/2
Beef head meat, bbls. Veal trimmings,	27½n
boneless, barrels38	@39

#### **VEAL SKIN-OFF**

(Ca	arcass	pri	le	e	ıs	,		1	c	1.	9	1	b.)
Prime,	90/12	0											.50@51
Prime,	120/1	50											.50@51
Choice,	90/13	20											.44@45
Choice,	120/	150				ì	i						.44@45
Good,	90/150												.37@39
Comme	rcial.	90/	1	9	0								.31@33
Utility.	90/19	0 .											. 27@ 28
Cull, 6	0/120												.24@25

#### DEER WAR CETC

-		100000	-		
Insides, 1:	2/up,	lb		.49	@ 50
Outsides,	8/70,	lbs.		.48	@49
Knuckles,	71/2/U	ip, Ib	s	481/2	@ 491/2

#### n-nominal, b-bid, a-asked

#### PACIFIC COAST WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES

	Los Angeles	San Francisco	No. Portland
FRESH BEEF (Carcass)	Nov. 21	Nov. 21	Nov. 21
Choice, 5-600 lbs	.\$38.50@41.00	\$40.00@41.00	\$39.50@42.00
Choice, 6-700 lbs	. 37.00@40.00	38.00@40.00	39.00@41.50
Good, 5-600 lbs		37.00@40.00	38.50@41.00
Good, 6-700 lbs		35.00@38.00	38.00@40.00
Stand., 3-600 lbs	. 34.00@36.00	35.00@37.00	35.00@38.00
COW:			
Commercial, all wts	. 29.00@32.00	30.00@33.00	33.00@35.00
Utility, all wts	. 28.00@30.00	27.50@30.00	31.00@33.00
Canner-cutter	. 25.00@28.00	25.00 @ 27.50	28.00@31.00
Bull, util. & com'l	. 36.00@39.00	36.00@38.00	36.00@38.00
FRESH CALF:			
Choice, 200 lbs./down .	. 43.00@52.00	None quoted	41.00@46.00
Good, 200 lbs./down	. 40.00@48.00	39.00@42.00	39.00@43.00
LAMB (Carcass):			
Prime, 45-55 lbs	. 38.00@40.00	38.00@41.00	34.50@38.00
Prime, 55-65 lbs	. 36.00@38.00	37.00@39.00	None quoted
Choice, 45-55 lbs	. 38.00@40.00	38.00@41.00	34.50@38.00
Choice, 55-65 lbs	. 36.00@38.00	37.00@39.00	None quote
Good, all wts		35.00@39.00	34.00@37.00
FRESH PORK: (Carcass)	(Packer style)	(Packer style)	(Packer style
135-175 lbs. U.S. No. 1-3	None quoted	None quoted	29.00@31.0
LOINS:			
8-12 lbs	. 46.00@49.00	47.00@54.00	49.00@54.0
12-16 lbs	. 46.00@49.00	45.50@52.00	49.00@54.00
PICNICS:	(Smoked)	(Smoked)	(Smoked)
4- 8 lbs	. 31.00@35.00	31.00@34.00	32.00@37.0
HAMS (Cured)			
12-16 lbs.	. 46.00@56.00	48.00@55.00	48.00@53.0
16-20 lbs	. 45.00@51.00	47.00@51.00	47.00@52.0

#### NEW YORK

Nov. 22, 1960

#### CARCASS BEEF AND CUTS

CARCAGO			•	.013
Prime steer:			(le	1 Ib.)
Prime steer: Hinds., 6/70	0		1	@57
Hinds., 7/80	0		51	@ 56
Rounds, cut			-	000
flank off			5116	@ 56
Rds., dia. b				
Short loins,	untr	m	72	@85
Short loins,				
Flanks				
Ribs				
Arm chucks				
Briskets				
Plates				
Choice steer:				0 =0
	700		40	045
Carcass, 6/				@45
Carcass, 7/	000		421/2	
Carcass, 8/	900		42	@43
Hinds, 6/700				@ 56
Hinds, 7/800			49	@ 55
Rounds, cui				0 =0
flank off				@ 56
Rds., dia. b				@57
Short loins,				@64
Short loins				@98
Flanks				@19
Ribs				@ 58
Arm chuck	KS		37	@41
Briskets				@35
Plates			151/2	@ 20

**********	39
t, boneless,	
	441/2
mings,	
, barrels	33
, barrels	36
chucks,	
**********	39
ek meat,	
d, barrels	301/2
d meat, bbls.	27½n
mings,	
s, barrels38	@39

# 

I MINIS STEEK.	(ICI		LIJ.
Carcass, 5/700 Carcass, 7/900	44	@4	
Rounds, flank off	53	@5	6
Loins, full, untr		@5	7
Loins, full, trim			
Ribs, 7-bone			
Armchux, 5-bone	37	@3	8
Briskets, 5-bone	26	@ 2	9
CHOICE STEER:			
Carcass. 5/700	43	@4	41/
Carcass, 7/900	4116	@4	4
Rounds, flank off	52	@5	5
Loins, full, untr.,		@5	3
Loins, full, trim		@7	0
Ribs, 7-bone			
Armchux, 5-bone	37	@3	8
Briskets, 5-bone	26	@2	9
GOOD STEER:			
Carcass, 5/700	41	@4	123
Carcass, 7/900	401/2	@4	121
Rounds, flank off	50	@	3
Loins, full, untr	48	@	1
Loins, full, trim	64	@6	37
Ribs, 7-bone	.48	@:	52
Armchux, 5-bone	.36	@	38
Briskets, 5-bone	. 26	@	29
COM CARGACO			

# CHGO. PORK SAUSAGE

MATERIALS—FRESH	
Pork trimmings: (Job	lots
40% lean, barrels	201/2
50% lean, barrels	211/2
80% lean, barrels	35
95% lean, barrels	39
Pork head meat	29
Pork cheek meat	
trimmed, barrels	331/
Pork cheek meat,	
untrimmed	3114

#### **FANCY MEATS**

(Lel., 1b.)	
Veal breads, 6/12-oz115	i
12-oz./up	j
Beef livers, selected 32	
Beef kidneys 27	7
Oxtails, %-lb., frozen 21	l
WELL CHILL CO.	
VEAL SKIN-OFF	

(Carcass prices, lcl., lb	.)
Prime, 90/12052	@56
Prime, 120/15051	@55
Choice, 90/12045	@51
Choice, 120/15044	@50
Good, 60/9036	@40
Good, 90/12037	@42
Good, 120/15038	@40
Choice calf, all wts34	@38
Good calf, all wts33	@36
	700

## CARCASS LAMB

									(10	L.s I	13.7
Prime,	35/4	45							.40	@44	
Prime.	45/	55							.39	@45	3
Prime.	55/	65							.38	@4	L
Choice.	35/	45							.40	@4	
Choice.	45/	55							.381/	@4:	3
Choice.	. 55/	65							.38	@4	
Good,	35/45									@4	1
Good,	45/55				ĵ.	Ĩ		0	.38	@4	1
Good,										@4	0
		(C								-	-
Choice									.38	@4	3
Choice									.36	@4	
Choice	, 55/	65							.36	@4	
	-		_				_				

#### CARCASS BEEF

	(C	arlots,	11	b.	)		
Steer,	choice,	6/700				.411/2	@43
Steer,	choice	7/800				.41	@42
Steer,	choice,	8/900				.40	@42
Steer,	good,	6/700				.37	@40
Steer,	good,	7/800				.37	@39
Steer,	good,	8/900			*	.36	@38

#### PHILA. FRESH MEATS Phila., N. Y. Fresh Pork

Nov. 21, 1960 STEER: (Icl., 1b.) ass, 5/70044 @45½	PHILADELPHIA: (lcl., lb.) Loins, reg., 8/1245 @49 Loins, reg., 12/1643 @46
ass, 7/90 43 (243); ass, 7/90 433/2@45 ads, flank off .53 @56 s, full, untr54 @57 s, full, trim88 @92 . 7-bone 58 @62 chux, 5-bone 37 @38 kets, 5-bone 26 @29	Boston butts 4/8 36 @40 Spareribs, 3 lbs./dn 38 @42 Hams, sknd. 10/12 none qtd. Hams, sknd. 12/14 46 @48 Picnics, S. S. 4/6 281/6 @31 Picnics, S. S. 6/8 281/6 @30 Bellies, 10/14 27 @28
EE STEER:  2ass, 5/700 43 @ 44½  2ass, 7/900 41½ @ 44  nds, flank off .52 @ 55  1s, full, untr., .49 @ 53  1s, full, trim .66 @ 70  2 Those	NEW YORK: del., 1b.) Loins, reg., 8/1245 @53 Loins, reg., 12/16441@49 Hams, sknd., 12/1645 @49 Boston butts, 4/836 @40 Spareribs, 3/dn38 @46

## CHGO. FRESH PORK AND

PORK PRODUCTS	
Nov. 21, 1960	
Hams, skinned, 10/12	471/2
Hams, skinned, 12/14	451/2
Hams, skinned, 14/16	44
Picnies, 4/6 lbs	26
Pienies, 6/8 lbs	25
Pork loins, boneless	60
Shoulders, 16/dn	30
(Job lots, lb.)	
Pork livers	18
Tenderloins, fresh, 10s 72	@75
Neck bones, bbls	15
Feet sc bbls 9	@ 0

#### OMAHA, DENVER MEATS

(Carcass carlots, ewt.)
Omaha, Nov. 22, 1960
Choice steer, 6/700\$41,00@41.75
Choice steer, 7/800 40.00@40.25
Choice steer, 8/900 39,00@39.25
Good steer, 6/800 37.75@38.75
Choice heifer, 5/700 , 38.50@39.25
Good heifer, 5/700 37.00@37.75
Cow, c-c & util 27.00@27.50
Pork loins, 8/12 44.50@45.00
Boston butts, 4/8 32.50@33.00
Hams, sknd., 12/16 42.50@44.00
Denver, Nov. 22, 1960
Choice steer, 6/700 40.00@41.00
Choice steer, 7/800 40.00@40.50
Choice steer, 8/900 39.00@39.50
Good steer, 6/800 none gtd.
Choice heifer, 6/700 38.00@39.0
Cow, utility 27.00@27.7
Cow, can cut

# PORK AND LARD ... Chicago and outside

#### CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

From the National Provisioner Daily Market Service

#### CASH PRICES

(Carlot basis, Chicago price zone, Nov. 22, 1960) SKINNED HAMS

F.F.A. or fresh Frozen	F.F.
461/2 10/12 461/2	31n
441/2 @ 443/4 12/14	31
43	301/2
411/2@42 16/18413/4	29
41½	251/2
401/2 20/22	25
37	23
3434	D.S.
3434	-
321/2 25/up, 2s in 321/2	n.q.
BIGNIES	n.q.
PICNICS	G.A
F.F.A. or fresh Frozen	181/
25	171/
24	1614
22	161/
22	15%
21 f.f.a. 8/up 2's in .21@211/2	
21@21¼ fresh 8/up 2's inn.q.	Fro
ERESH PORK CUTS	9161

Job Lot						C	8	r	1	Lot
48@4814	Loins,	12/d	in		.4	7	6	0	4	736
46	Loins,	12/1	6						4	51/5
41	Loins,	16/2	10							.39
361/2	Loins,	20/u	p						3	514
351/2@36	Butts,	4/8	٠.							.34
33	Butts,	8/12								.32
33										
36@361/2	Ribs,	3/dn							3	51/2
29	Ribs,	3/5								. 28
23@24	Ribs.	5/up								.25

F.F.	١.	or	fresh		Frozen
31n				6/8	31n
31 .				8/10	31
301/2				10/12	301/2
				12/14	29
251/2				14/16	
					25
23 .				18/20	23
D.S.	B	RA	NDED	BELLI	ES (CURED)
n.q.				20/25	24
n.q.				25/30	24
G.A.	, 1	fres	h, froz	en	D.S. clear
181/2	,			20/25	21n
171/2				25/30	20n
161/2				30/35	19n
161/2				35/40	18½n
15141	n			40/50	15%
			FAT	BACK	ts.
			fmash		Cured

Frozen	or	fres	h	Cured
81/2n			6/8	10n
91/2n .			8/10	
12n			10/12	131/2@14
121/4n			12/14	13% @ 141/2
131/2n			14/16	14%@15
131/2n			16/18	15
13½n			18/20	15
131/2n			20/25	151/2
0	TH	ER	CELLAR	CUTS
Frozen	or	fres	h	Cured

Frozen or fresh	Cured
14% Sq. Jowls, boxed	n.q.
13@131/2 Jowl Butts, loose	13n
131/2 Jowl Butts, boxed	n.q.

#### **LARD FUTURES PRICES**

(Drum contract basis) FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1960

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	11.12	11.35	11.12	11.17b
Jan.	10.92	11.10	10.92	11.00
Mar.	10.92	11.02	10.92	10.97
May	11.20	11.25	11.20	11.25a
July				11.15b
0-1	0.00	0.000 31.	_	

Open interest at close, Thurs., Nov. 17: Dec., 234; Jan., 78; Mar., 57; May, 59, and July, 4 lots.

#### MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1960

Dec.	11.17	11.30	11.15	11.30
Jan.	10.97	11.05	10.95	11.05
Mar.	10.95	10.97	10.90	10.95
May	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
July				11.15r
Sal	es: 2.32	0.000 lbs		

Open interest at close, Fri., Nov. 18: Dec., 239; Jan., 79; Mar., 62; May, 58, and July, 4 lots.

#### TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1960

Dec.	11.22	11.32	11.20	11.30b
Jan.	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
Mar.	10.95	11.05	10.95	11.02
May	11.15	11.30	11.15	11.30b
July				11.10a

Open interest at close, Mon., Nov. 21: Dec., 235; Jan., 92; Mar., 68; May, 59, and July, 4 lots.

#### WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1960

Dec.	11.30	11.50	11.30	11.50
Jan.	11.10	11.27	11.10	11.27
Mar.	11.00	11.15	11.00	11.15
May	11.22	11.40	11.22	11.40
July	11.20	11.27	11.20	11.27a
-				

Open interest at close, Tues., Nov. 22: Dec., 237; Jan., 91; Mar., 68; May, 62, and July, 4 lots.

#### **THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1960**

Thanksgiving Day Board of Trade closed, no trading in lard futures.

#### PET FOOD

Canned food and canned or fresh frozen food component for dogs, cats and like animals, prepared under federal inspection and certification totaled 6,485,-613 lbs. in the week ended November 5.

#### SLICED BACON

Sliced bacon production for the week ended November 5. amounted to 20 -312,735 lbs.. according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

#### CHICAGO LARD STOCKS

Stocks of drummed lard in Chicago were reported in pounds by the Board of Trade, as follows:

	Nov. 18 1960	Nov. 20 1959
P.S. lard (a)		
P.S. lard (b)	1,837,745	700,764
D.R. lard (a)		
D.R. lard (b)	560,635	3,059.523
TOTAL LARD		
(a) Made since		
(b) Made previo	us to Oct	1. 1960

#### MONTHLY RATIOS

Hog and corn prices, basis Chicago and hog-corn price ratios by months were listed by the USDA as follows:

Oct. Sept.	1960 1960	B.&G. cwt. \$17.60 16.67	Bu. \$1.082 1.165	Ratios 16.3 14.3
Oct.	1959	13.07	1.097	11.9

#### MARGINS ON LIGHTER HOGS IMPROVE

(Chicago costs, credits and realizations for Monday)

Markups on meat from the two lighterweight hogs more than offset the higher live market on the two classes to bring about an upward shift in those cut-out margins. Meanwhile, the minus margins on heavies, widened due mostly to lower average prices on lean and fat cuts from the heavy class of porkers.

and lat cuts from the	—180-220 lbs.— - Value		-220-	-			
	per cwt.	per cwt. fin. yield	per cwt. alive	per cwt. fin. yield	per cwt. alive	per cwt. fin yield	
Lean cuts\$1 Fat cuts, lard Ribs, trimms., etc		\$18.53 7.50 3.16	\$12.16 5.30 2.05	\$17.13 7.49 2.85	\$11.36 4.83 1.90	6.67	
Cost of hogs	8.22 .08 2.64		18.12 .08 2.40		17.88 .08 2.18		
TOTAL COST 2 TOTAL VALUE 2 Cutting margin Margin last week	68	30.13 29.17 — .96 —1.46	20.60 19.51 1.09 1.59	29.01 27.47 —1.54 —2.23	20.14 18.09 2.05 1.69	25.35 2.84	

#### PACIFIC COAST WHOLESALE LARD PRICES

I Maille double	*********		
	Los Angeles Nov. 21	San Francisco Nov. 21	No. Portland Nov. 21
1-lb. cartons	15.50@10.00	16.00@18.00	14.00@18.00
50-lb. cartons & cans	15.00@16.00	16.00@17.00	None quoted
Tierces		15.00@16.00	13.00@15.00

#### PACKERS' WHOLESALE LARD PRICES

Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1960	
Refined lard, drums, f.o.b. Chicago	14.00
Refined lard, 50-lb. fiber cubes, f.o.b. Chicago	13.50
Kettle rendered, 50-lb. tins, f.o.b. Chicago	15.00
Leaf, kettle rendered, drums, f.o.b. Chicago	15.00
Lard flakes	14.75
Standard shortening, North & South, delivered .	19.50
Hydrogenated shortening,	19.75

#### WEEK'S LARD PRICES

	P.S. or D.R.	Dry rend.	Ref. in 50-lb
	cash	loose	tins
	tierces	(Brd.	(Open
	(Bd. Trd.)	Trd.)	Mkt.
Nov.	18 10.05n	10.37	12.75r
Nov.	21 10.15n	10.37	12.75r
Nov.	22 10.15n	10.37	12.75r
Nov.	23 10.20n	10.37	12.75r
Nov.	24 Holiday	, no trac	ling

Note: add 1/2¢ to all prices ending in 2 or 7. n-nominal, a-asked, b-bid

#### HOG-CORN RATIOS COMPARED

The hog-corn ratio based on barrows and gilts at Chicago for the week ended Nov. 19, 1960, was 18.9, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has reported. This ratio compared with the 17.7 ratio for the preceding week and 11.3 a year ago. These ratios were calculated on the basis of No. 3 yellow corn selling at 93.1¢, 98.9¢ and \$1.106 per bu. during the three periods, respectively.

#### VEGETABLE OILS

Lov Med Hig

I E O E I PIDEE OIL	-
Tuesday, Nov. 22, 196	0
Crude cottonseed oil, f.o.b	
Valley	10
Texas 93/4	@ 91/8
Southeast	101/4n
Corn oil in tanks,	
f.o.b. mills	14n
Soybean oil,	
f.o.b. Decatur	101/sn
Coconut oil, f.o.b.	
Pacific Coast	12%n
Peanut oil,	
f.o.b. mills	13%
Cottonseed foots:	
Midwest, West Coast	196
East	136
Soybean foots:	
midwest	156

#### OLEOMARGARINE

Tuesday, Nov. 22, 196	0
White domestic vegetable,	
30-lb. cartons	22
Yellow quarters,	
30-lb. cartons	241/4
Milk churned pastry,	
750-lb. lots, 30's	241/2
Water churned pastry,	
750-lb. lots, 30's	231/2
Bakers, drums, tons 181/4	@ 191/

#### OLEO OILS

rime	oleo stearine,	
bags		11%
extra	oleo oil (drums)	16
rime	oleo oil (drums)	1516

#### N. Y. COTTONSEED OIL CLOSINGS

Closing cottonseed oil futures in New York were as follows: Nov. 18—Dec., 12.11-12; Mar., 12.19-17; May, 12.25b-29a; July, 12.34-31; Sept., 12.15b-20a; Oct, 12.14, and Dec., 11.90b-12.14a.

Nov. 21—Dec., 12.03; Mar., 12.13-12; May, 12.20-18; July, 12.25-28; Sept., 12.07b-11a; Oct., 12.07b-11a, and Dec., 11.98b-12.25a.

Nov. 22—Dec., 11.92-90; 12.01b-03a; May, 12.11-10; 12.16-18; Sept., 12.01b-05a; 12.01b-05a, and Dec., 11.80b. Nov. 23—Dec., 11.93-94; Mar. 12.03; May, 12.11-12; July, 12.23-23; Sept., 12.08b-14a; Oct., 12.08b-15a, and Dec., 11.85b.

Nov. 24—Thanksgiving Day. No trading in cottonseed oil futures.

a-asked, b-bid.

# BY-PRODUCTS ... FATS AND OILS

#### BY-PRODUCTS MARKET

(F.O.B. Chicago, unless otherwise indicated) Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1960 BLOOD

ground, per unit of

ogs

two.

-out

vies

lean

lbs.-

r cwt. fin yield

\$16.03

6.67

-2.84 -2.17

rtland . 21 @ 18.00 quoted @ 15.00

S

10

9% 10%n

14n 10%n 12%n 13% 1% 1% 156

ME 60 22 241/4

2414

11% 16 15½

EED 5

Day.

26, 1960

ammo	nia,	bı	ıll	K		۰	 	۰					4	.25	@		4.50n
APA COLO	ESTE	-	_	_					_	_		M	A'	ΓE	RL	Al	LS
Wet re																	5.25n
Med.	test				 		 										4.75n

#### PACKINGHOUSE FEEDS

					- 4	arious,	ton
50%	meat.	bone	scraps,	bagged	\$	65.00@	72.50
50%	meat,	bone	scraps,	bulk .	. 1	32.50@	65.00
60%	digest	er tan	kage, b	agged .	. 1	67.50@	75.00
60%	digest	er tar	kage, t	ulk		65.00@	67.50
80%	blood	meal,	bagged	1		90.00@	110.00
Stea	m bon	e mea	l, 50-lb.	bags			
(80)	ecially	prep	pared)				90.00
600%	steam	bone	meal, b	agged		70.00@	75.00

#### FERTILIZER MATERIALS

per unit ammonia (85% prot)	*3.25
Hoof meal, per unit ammonia †6.75@	7.00
DRY RENDERED TANKAGE	

Medium test, per unit protein	1.15n 1.10n
High test, per unit prot	1.05n
GELATIN AND GLUE STOCKS	

Bone stock, (gelatin), ton		13.50
Jaws, feet (non-gel), ton	1.00@	3.00
Trim bone, ton	3.00@	7.00
Pigskins (gelatin), lb Pigskins (rendering) piece	73%@	71/2
Pigskins (rendering) piece	172 9	12/2

#### ANIMAL HAIR

	coil, dried,		
c.a.f.	mideast, ton	80.00@	85.00
Winter	coil, dried, midwest, ton	70.00@	75.00
Cattle	switches, piece	114@	21/2
Winter	processed (NovMar.)		
gray.	1b	15@	20

#### TALLOWS and GREASES

Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1960

On Thursday of last week, a moderate trade developed in the inedible fats market and the general undertone was described as firm. Bleachable fancy tallow was bid at 53/4e, c.a.f. Chicago, but it was offered at 5% e. Special tallow was sought at 4%@5¢, also c.a.f. Chicago. A few tanks of yellow grease and No. 1 tallow changed hands at 41/2¢, delivered Chicago. Some choice white grease, all hog, sold at 9¢, c.a.f. New York, 30-day shipment. Several tanks of edible tallow sold at 91/2¢, c.a.f. Chicago. Bleachable fancy tallow was bid at 61/8@61/4¢, c.a.f. New York, and the price depended on the quality. Some choice white grease, all hog, sold at 8¢, f.o.b. Chicago.

The edible fats market maintained its firm undertone on Friday. Edible tallow was bid at 8.80, f.o.b. Denver, but it was offered at 9¢. Edible tallow traded within the quoted range of 9@91/8¢, f.o.b. River points. Some edible tallow was available at 95/8¢, c.a.f. Chicago, with bids at 91/2¢. The inedible tallow and grease market was quiet, with buyers and sellers fractionally apart as to their ideas on prices. Choice white grease, all hog, was bid at 9¢, c.a.f. New York, but it was offered at 91/4¢. Bleachable fancy tallow was bid at 61/4¢, special tallow at 5½¢, and yellow grease at 5¢, all c.a.f. East. It was reported that some bleachable fancy tallow traded at 53/4¢, and some No. 1 tallow at 41/2¢, c.a.f. Chicago.

Some choice white grease, all hog, traded very late on Friday at 91/8¢. and additional tanks sold on Monday at 91/4¢, all c.a.f. New York; shipment of stock was a main factor. Bleachable fancy tallow was bid at 61/4@63/8¢, c.a.f. New York, and the outside price was on high titre stock. Edible tallow traded in fair volume at 91/2¢, c.a.f. Chicago. Special tallow was bid at 51/2@55/8¢, and yellow grease at 5@51/8¢, c.a.f. East. Bleachable fancy tallow was still bid at 53/4¢, special tallow at 5¢, and No. 1 tallow at 41/2¢, all c.a.f. Chicago. It was reported that bleachable fancy tallow traded again at 5%, c.a.f. Chicago price zone.

Edible tallow moved at 91/8¢, f.o.b.



River, and at 95/8¢, c.a.f. Chicago. The inedible tallow market was quiet and about steady. Bleachable fancy tallow was offered on Tuesday at 5%@6¢, with bids at 5¾¢. Choice white grease, all hog, was bid at 91/8¢, c.a.f. New York, but it was offered at 91/4¢. Bleachable fancy tallow met buying inquiry at 61/4@ 63/8¢, c.a.f. East, and some stock was available at fractionally higher price levels. Some buying interest was still apparent in the Midwest area at the last traded levels, while sellers were persistent in asking at least 1/8¢ higher. Edible tallow was bid at 878¢, f.o.b. Denver, and the material was offered at 9c.

TALLOWS: Tuesday's quotations: edible tallow, 91/8¢, f.o.b. River, and 95/86. Chicago basis; original fancy tallow, 6¢; bleachable fancy tallow, 53/4¢; prime tallow, 53/8¢; special tallow, 5¢; No. 1 tallow, 41/2¢, and No. 2 tallow, 3% @4¢.

GREASES: Tuesday's quotations: choice white grease, all hog 8¢; Bwhite grease, 5¢; yellow grease, 41/2¢. and house grease, 41/8@41/4¢.

#### EASTERN BY-PRODUCTS

New York, Nov. 23, 1960 Dried blood was quoted today at \$3.50@3.75 per unit of ammonia. Wet rendered tankage was listed at \$4@ 4.25 per unit of ammonia and dry rendered tankage was quoted at \$1 per protein unit.

#### Animal Fat Successful In **Feed As Corn Replacement**

Feeding tests carried on drylot feeding of hogs where stabilized tallow and grease were added to a control ration in which corn was the principal ingredient showed a slight increase in daily gains on the added fat diet and also indicated a marked decrease in the daily feed consumption of the hogs on a diet with fat additives. The tests were conducted by D. M. Baird and H. C. Campbell of the Georgia Experiment Station.

It was also found that rations with tallow added tended to produce harder carcasses than rations with only grease added. The researchers found no advantage in removing fat from the diet during the last part of the finishing period. Stabilized fat additives made a brighter, dust free feed and seemed to provide a more palatable feed when higher fibre rations were used and less wastage was apparent.

Stabilized tallow or grease replaced corn on a pound for pound basis with protein held constant by adjustments in the percentages of other ingredients in the test rations.

#### CHICAGO HIDES

Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1960

BIG PACKER HIDES: The undertone was strong last week, with all selections in demand and offerings light. Domestic tanner demand was rather limited, with the best bids emanating from dealer-exporters. The Quartermaster Corps last week asked for bids on slightly over 2,-000,000 lbs. of sole and upper leather hides, bids to be in by December 1. Most selections sold 1¢ higher, with an estimated 50,000 hides changing hands during the session.

River heavy native steers sold at 13¢, and low freight stock at 131/2¢, all up 1/2¢. Heavy native cows, all points, sold 1¢ higher at 14¢. Light native cows were in tight supply, with St. Paul's moving at 16¢, and Kansas City heavy averages at 17¢. Branded steers sold lightly at 1¢ higher prices, with butts at 111/2¢, and Colorado's at 101/2¢. Northern branded cows sold 1¢ higher at 12¢.

The new week opened on a quiet note, with most selections bid steady. Packers were merely listing offerings and observed trade undercurrents with interest. Moderate trading took place on Tuesday, with most selections up  $\frac{1}{2}\phi$  and the undertone firm. Heavy native steers, branded steers, branded cows and heavy native cows all sold at the increase, and most traders estimated the volume at about 40,000 pieces. The general market undertone was firm at the close of the day.

SMALL PACKER AND COUN-TRY HIDES: The Midwestern small packer and country hide market continued firm, with movement of product showing some improvement as dealers and exporters participated on a broader basis. Midwestern 50/52lb. average allweight natives were quoted at 131/2@14¢, and the 60/62's were pegged at 111/2@12¢, with brands about 11/2¢ less.

Most selections of small packer bulls, 85-lb. average, were reported held at 9¢, with best bids at 81/2¢. Locker-butcher 50/52-lb. averages sold at 111/2@12¢, f.o.b. shipping points, while same average renderers were nominal at 101/2¢. No. 3 50/52lb. averages were quoted at 8@81/2¢ nominal. Good to choice trimmed Northern horsehides were steady at 7.75@8.00, f.o.b. shipping points, as were ordinary lots at 5.50@5.75.

CALFSKINS AND KIPSKINS: Big packer heavy calf last sold in volume at 55¢, and light calf at 521/2¢. River kips last moved at 44¢ and overweights at 34¢. Late last week, a car of Nashville kips sold at 471/2¢,

up 1¢. Small packer allweight calf held steady at 40@41¢, and kips at 31@32¢. Country allweight calf was quoted at 25@26¢ nominal, as were allweight kips at 22@23¢. Regular slunks were pegged at 1.30 nominal.

SHEEPSKINS: Limited trading was reported in shearlings and prices ruled mostly steady. Northern-River No. 1's were held at .75@.90, while No. 2's moved at .50@65. Southwestern No. 1's sold well at 1.25@1.35. and No. 2's at .85@.90. Fall clips met buyers at 1.25@1.30, with some sellers asking more. Full wool dry pelts were nominal at .19. Midwestern lamb pelts were quoted at 2.00@2.25 per cwt. liveweight basis. Pickled lambs were listed at 9.00, and sheep at 11.00@1.50 per dozen.

#### CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS

PACKER HIDES

	Tuesday,		r. date
N	ov. 22, 1960		1959
Lgt. native steers1	61/2@17n		19n
Hvy. nat. steers	131/2@14	131/	@14
Ex. lgt. nat. steers	18n		21n
Butt-brand. steers	12		121/2
Colorado steers	11		12
Hvy. Texas steers	11½n		12½n
Light Texas steers	14½n		17n
Ex. lgt. Texas steers .	16n		19n
Heavy native cows	141/2		15
Light nat. cows1	6 @17n	181/	@ 19n
Branded cows			131/2
Native bulls			11n
Branded bulls	81/2@ 9n		10n
Calfskins:			
Northerns, 10/15 lbs.			421/2n
10 lbs./down	521/2n		55n
Kips, Northern native,			
15/25 lbs	44n		371/2n
SMALL PA	CKER HIDE	S	
STEERS AND COWS:			
60/62-lb. avg	111/2 @ 12n	111	@ 121/2B
50/52-lb. avg	13½ @ 14n	131/	@ 14n
SMALL PA	CKER SKIN	S	
Calfskins, all wts	10 @41n	35	@ 38n
Kipskins, all wts	31 @32n	30	@ 32n
CHEE	DENTME		

#### Packer shearlings: No. 1 ... No. 2 ... Dry Pelts Dry Pelts ...... 19n 2ln Horsehides, untrim. 8.00@ 8.25n 11.00@11.50n Horsehides, trim. ... 7.75@ 8.00n 10.50@11.00n

#### N. Y. HIDE FUTURES

Friday, Nov. 18, 1960

		Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.		15.30b	15.35	15.10	15.00b15a
Apr.		15.05	15.06	14.86	14.86
July		15.05b			14.86b95a
Oct.		15.05b	15.24	15.24	14.86b-15.00a
Jan.		15.05b			14.86b-15.00a
Sal	les: 2	22 lots.			

		MOII	uay, 140	v. 21, 190		
Jan.		14.80b	15.00	14.95	15.00b-	.05a
Apr.		14.70	14.75	14.70	14.75b-	
July		14.75b	14.80	14.80	14.80b-	
Oct.		14.75b	14.88	14.88	14.80b-	
Jan.		14.75b	14.95	14.95	14.82b-15	.00a
Sal	es:	17 lots.				

Tuesday Nov 22 1960

Jan.		14.95	15.25	14.95	15.25
Apr.		14.70	14.95	14.70	14.90b-15.00a
July		14.76b	14.85	14.82	14.90b95a
Oct.		14.76b			14.90b-15.03a
Jan.		14.80b		· ·	14.90b-15.10a
Sal	es: 4	l lots.			

Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1960

	15.15b	15.60	15.36	15.56-60	
Apr	. 14.90	15.15	14.90	15.14	
July	14.90b	15.05	15.05	15.10b-	,20
Oct	14.90b			15.14b-	.25
Jan	14.90b			15.14b-	,30
Sales:	36 lots.				

Thursday, Nov. 24, 1960 Thanksgiving Day No trading in hide futures

# LIVESTOCK MARKETS...Weekly Review

#### Swine Producers Losing Out To Cattlemen, Says **Purdue University Agricultural Economist**

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19n 4@14

21n

12 12½n 17n 19n 15 ½@19n 13½ 11n 10n

3714n

5

Close .00b- .15a 1.86 .86b- .95a 1.86b-15.00a

5.00b- .05a 1.75b- .80a 1.80b- .85a 1.80b- .95a 1.82b-15.00a

5.25 4.90b-15.00a 4.90b- .95a 4.90b-15.03a 4.90b-15.10a

R 26, 1960

12½ 12

Hog producers are in the middle of a fierce struggle for a share of the consumer's dollar and they apparently are losing the fight according to Clifton B. Cox, Purdue University agricultural economist.

For instance, in 1924, he points out, 10.4 per cent of the total cash receipts of farms came from sales of hogs, but by 1959 the figure had dropped to 8.6 per cent. Meanwhile, cash receipts from cattle and calf sales have almost doubled in the 35-year period, rising from 10.9 per cent in 1924 to 22.7 per cent in 1929.

Cox says this relative loss has resulted from failure of the industry to keep pace with changes in consumer demands-in brief, too much fat marketed, too high production costs and too much fluctuation in supply. Hog producers have made considerable progress in improving quality, but they didn't start in time, he believes.

Hog producers are engaged in sharp inter-regional competition for a share of the consumer's food dollar. But, says Cox, the battle is between the total production and marketing structure rather than producer vs. market vs. processor.

Cox observed that processing plants, even though efficient, can't survive without volume in production. Producers must have a market for their products, too. The total structure-producer, markets and processors -must work together for the most total profit and seek equitable ways to distribute the income, he adds.

What can be done to achieve this situation? Cox lists

"Produce only quality that is demanded by consumers. "Encourage, individually and through group action, the merchandising of the quality product, identified to the consumer.

"Plan production to prevent the wide fluctuations in

"Work with total industry to be competitive with other parts of the country.'

The economist believes that swine raisers have the technical skill to produce quality pork, that they can produce it in volume and that this combination, with a price advantage, will enable them to remain competitive with the beef industry.

#### Livestock Auction Market Leaders To Meet At Industry Trade Association Assembly, Dec. 10-11

The annual industry trade association assembly of the National Association of Livestock Auction Markets will take place in Kansas City, December 10-11, 1960, it has been announced by C. T. (Tad) Sanders, executive officer. The assembly was first held last December as an industry business planning and policy session.

J. T. Wooten, current president, will preside at the opening sessions and then turn his gavel of office over to Cecil Ward. Other newly elected officers are: Raymond Schnell, vice-president; Joe L. Sorenson, treasurer, and J. W. Prince, Secretary.

5.56-60 5.14 5.10b- 20 5.14b- 25 5.14b- 30 Plans will be formulated at the December meeting to launch an acelerated, continuing nationwide drive throughout livestock and meat processing circles identifying "Nationally Certified" markets as those rendering "a brand name of superior marketing service" in merchandising livestock to best productive advantage for livestock owner-customers.

#### LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS

Livestock prices at five western markets on Monday. November 21, were reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Livestock Division, as follows:

ogs: N.Y. Yds.			llows: Omaha	St. Paul
BARROWS & GILTS:	Cincago	noux City	Omana	St. Fau
U.S. No. 1:		10 75 17 10		C PF 10 00
200-220		16.75-17.10 - 17.10-17.25 \$1		16.75-18.00 17.75-18.00
220-240 U.S. No. 2:		17.10-17.25 1		17.75-18.00
180-200		16.75-17.10		
220-240		17.00-17.25 · 17.00-17.25 ·		17.50-17.75
240-270		16.75-17.10		17.50-17.75
U.S. No. 3: 200-220\$17.75-17.90 \$	19 00 19 95			17 00 17 50
220-240 17.60-17.90	17.75-18.00			17.00-17.50 17.00-17.50
240-270 17.25-17.85 270-300	17.50-17.75	16.25-16.50		16.75-17.25
U.S. No. 1-2:				
180-200 18.00-18.25 200-220 18.00-18.25	18.00-18.60 18.50-18.60		6.25-17.25 17.25-17.50	16.75-17.75 17.50-17.75
220-240 17.85-18.25	18.25-18.50			17.50-17.75
U.S. No. 2-3: 200-220 17.75-18.00	18.00-18.25	16.85-17.00	7.00-17.25	17.00-17.50
220-240 17.75-18.00	17.75-18.25	16.85-17.00	17.00-17.25	17.00-17.50
240-270 17.25-18.00 270-300	17.50-18.00	16.65-17.00 1 16.50-16.75	16.50-17.00	16.75-17.25
U.S. No. 1-2-3:				
180-200 17.85-18.10 200-220 17.85-18.10	17.75-18.50 18.25-18.50	16.75-17.00 17.00-17.15	16.00-17.00 17.00-17.25 17.00-17.25	16.75-17.50 17.00-17.50 17.00-17.50
220-240 17.75-18.10 240-270 17.25-18.00	18.00-18.50 17.75-18.25	17.00-17.15 16.75-17.00	17.00-17.25 16.50-17.25	17.00-17.50 16.75-17.25
SOWS:	17.75-16.25	16.75-17.00	10.30-17.23	16.73-17.23
U.S. No. 1-2-3:				
180-270 16.50-16.75 270-330 16.00-16.75		15.25-16.00	16.00-16.25 15.50-16.25	15.50-15.75
330-400 15.00-16.50	14.75-16.50	14.50-15.50	14.75-15.50	14.50-15.75
400-550 13.75-15.25	13.75-15.00	13.50-14.75	14.00-15.00	13.00-15.00
SLAUGHTER CATTLE & C.	ALVES:			
STEERS:				
Prime: 900-1100	27,25-28,00	26.25-26.75	26.50-27.00	
1100-1300	27.25-28.25	26.00-26.75	26.25-27.00	
1300-1500 ————	26.00-28.25	25.50-26.50	25.00-27.00	
700-900 25.00-26.50	25.50-27.00			24.25-26.00
900-1100 25.50-27.00 1100-1300 25.50-27.00	26.00-27.50 25.75-27.50	24.50-26.25	24.75-26.50	24.50-26.25 24.25-26.25
1300-1500 24.75-26.50	25.00-27.25	24.50-26.25 24.00-26.00	24.50-26.50 23.75-26.50	24.23-26.25
Good: 700-900 22.25-25.50	24.25-26.00	00 05 04 50	00 00 07 00	22.50-24.50
900-1100 22.75-25.50	24.25-26.00	22.25-24.50 22.25-24.50	22.00-25.00 22.00-25.00	22.50-24.50
1100-1300 22.75-25.50	24.00-25.75	22.00-24.50	21.75-25.00	22.50-24.50
Standard. all wts 19.00-22.75	22.00-24.25	20.00-22.25	20.00-22.00	18.50-22.50
Utility,	90 00 90 00	10 70 00 00	10 50 00 00	10 00 10 00
all wts 16.00-19.00 HEIFERS:	20.00-22.00	18.50-20.00	18.50-20.00	16.50-18.50
Prime:				
900-1100	25.75-26.00	25.00-25.25	24.75-25.25	
Choice: 700-900 24.25-25.50	24.50-25.75	23.25-25.00	23.50-24.75	23.50-25.25
900-1100 24.00-25.50	24.50-25.75	23.25-25.00	23.25-24.75	23.50-25.25
Good: 600-800 22.50-24.25	23.00-24.50	21.25-23.25	21.00-23.50	22.00-23.50
800-1000 22.00-24.25	22.50-24.50	21.25-23.25	21.00-23.50	22.00-23.50
Standard. all wts 17.75-22.25	19.50-22.50	19.50-21.25	19.50-21.00	18.00-22.00
Utility,				
all wts 15.00-17.75	15.50-19.50	17.50-19.50	18.00-19.50	16.00-18.00
Cows, All wts.:	14.00 +0 +0	15.00 +0.00	12.20.10.51	14 50 45 00
Commercial 14.50-16.00 Utility 13.50-14.50	14.00-16.00 13.25-15.50	13.25-15.25	15.50-16.50 13.50-15.50	14.50-15.00 13.00-14.50
Cutter 12.00-14.00 Canner 10.00-12.50	13.00-14.50 11.00-13.00	12.25-13.50	12.50-13.75	12.00-13.50 11.00-12.00
Canner 10.00-12.50 BULLS (Yrls. Excl.) All w		11.00-12.30	11.00-12.75	11.00-12.00
Commercial 17.00-18.00	17.00-20.00	17.00-10.00	16.50-19.50	17.50-19.00
Utility 16.00-17.00	17.50-20.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-19.25	17.50-19.00
Cutter 13.50-16.00 VEALERS: All weights:	16.50-17.50	15.50-17.00	15.50-17.00	14.50-17.50
Ch. & pr 30.00	25.00		23.00	27.00-32.00
Std. & gd. 18.00-26.00	16.00-24.00		15.00-20.00	19.00-27.00
CALVES (500 lbs. down):		,		22.00-24.00
Choice 22.00-25.00 Std. & gd. 15.00-22.00				17.00-20.00
SHEEP & LAMBS:				
LAMBS (110 lbs. down):				
Prime 16.50-17.00	17.50-18.00	17.00-17.50		17.00-17.50
Choice 15.50-16.50	16.50-18.00	16.25-17.00	16.25-17.25	16.00-17.00 14.50-16.00
Good 14.50-15.50	14.50-16.50	15.00-16.25	14.50-16.50	14.50-16.00
LAMBS (105 lbs. down, si		16:75 17:00		
Choice 15.50	16.00-17.0	16.75-17.00 0 16.00-16.75	15.75-16.7	5 16.50
Good 14.00-15.00	14.50-16.50	15.00-16.00	14.50-16.00	
Gd. & ch 3.00- 4.50 Cull & util. 3.50- 5.75	4.00- 5.00	2.50- 3.50	3.25- 4.50	3.75- 4.00
	2.00			
				51

#### CORN BELT DIRECT TRADING

Des Moines, Nov. 22— Prices on hogs at 14 plants and about 30 concentration yards in interior Iowa and southern Minnesota, as quoted by the USDA:

BARRO	WS	&c	GIL	TS:		
U.S.	No.	1,	200-	220	\$17.00@	17.75
U.S.	No.	1,	220-	240	17.00@	17.75
U.S.	No.	2,	200-	220	16.75@	17.40
U.S.	No.	2,	220-	240	16.75@	17.40
U.S.	No.	2.	240-	270	16.45@	17.30
U.S.	No.	3.	200-	220	16.35@	17.10
U.S.	No.	3,	220-	240	16.35@	17.10
U.S.	No	3,	240-	270	16.05@	16.90
U.S.	No.	3,	270-	300	15.60@	16.55
U.S.	No.	1-2,	200	)-220	17.00@	17.60
U.S.	No.	1-2,	224	0-24	17.00@	17.50
U.S.	No.	2-3,	200	0-220	16.75@	17.25
U.S.	No.	2-3,	220	0-240	16.75@	17.25
U.S.	No.	2-3,	240	0-270	16.45@	17.15
U.S.	No	2-3,	270	0-300	15.95@	16.85
U.S.	No.	1-3,	180	200	15.50@	17.10
U.S.				0-22	16.75@	17.35
U.S.	No.	1-3	220	0-24	16.75@	17.35
U.S.	No.	1-3	240	0-270	16.45@	17.25
SOWS:						
					14.85@	
U.S.	No.	1-3	330	0-400	0 14.10@	15.65
U.S.	No.	1-3	400	0-550	12.60@	14.90
Co	erro.	Pa	1+ 1	has		inte

Corn Belt hog receipts, as reported by the USDA:

		This week est.		Last Year actual	
Nov.	17	 56,000	73,000	69.000	
Nov.	18	 37,000		81,000	
Nov.	19	 33,000	38,000	56,000	
Nov.	21	 98,000		130,000	
Nov.	22	 80,000	90,000	67,000	

#### LIVESTOCK PRICES AT ST. JOSEPH

Livestock prices at St. Joseph, Monday, Nov. 21, were as follows:

were as follows:	
CATTLE:	Cwt.
Steers, ch. & pr	\$25.00@26.00
Steers, good	22.50@24.25
Steers, good Heifers, gd. & ch	23.00@25.00
Cows, util. & com'l.	13 25@ 16 00
Cows, can. & cut	11 50@ 13 25
Bulls, util. & com'l.	15 00@ 17 00
VEALERS:	20100 6 211.00
Good & choice	20.00@23.00
Calves, gd. & ch	18.00@20.00
BARROWS & GILTS:	20.00 @ 20.00
U.S. No. 3, 220/240	17.00@17.25
U.S. No. 3, 240/270	16.75@17.25
U.S. No. 3, 270/300	none qtd.
U.S. No. 3, 270/300 U.S. No. 1-2, 180/200	17.00@17.75
U.S. No. 1-2, 200/220	17.50@18.00
U.S. No. 1-2, 220/240	17.50@18.00
U.S. No. 2-3, 200/220	17.00@17.25
U.S. No. 2-3, 220/240	17.00@17.25
U.S. No. 2-3, 240/270	16.75@17.25
U.S. No. 2-3, 270/300	none atd.
U.S. No. 1-3, 180/200	17.00@17.50
U.S. No. 1-3, 200/220	17.00@17.65
U.S. No. 1-3, 220/240	16.75@17.50
U.S. No. 1-3, 240/270	15.75@16.00
SOWS, U.S. No. 1-3:	The section
270/330 lbs	15.75@16.00
330/400 lbs.	14 75@ 15 75
400/550 lbs	13.75@14.75
LAMBS:	
Choice & prime	16.50@17.00
Good & choice	16.00@16.50

# AT DENVER

Livestock prices at Denver on Monday, Nov. 21, were as follows:

CATTLE:	Cwt.
Steer, choice	25.00@26.00
Steer, good	23.00@24.50
Heifers, gd. & ch	23.00@24.65
Cows, utility	14.00@16.00
Cows, can. & cut	11.00@13.50
BARROWS & GILTS:	22.00
U.S. No. 1-2, 200/245	17.50@17.75
U.S. No. 1-3, 190/250	17.00@17.60
U.S. No. 2-3, 200/260	none atd
SOWS, U.S. No. 1-3:	monte dett.
250/400 lbs	14.00@16.00
350/500 lbs., No. 2	12.00@14.00
LAMBS:	
Choice & prime	17.00@18.00
Good & choice	

#### LIVESTOCK PRICES AT INDIANAPOLIS

Livestock prices at Indianapolis, Monday, Nov, 21, were as follows:

CATTLE:	Cwt.
Steers, choice	25.00@26.50
Steers, good	23.50@25.00
Heifers, gd. & ch	22.50@25.25
Cows, util. & com'l.	12.50@15.00
Cows, can. & cut	10.50@13.50
Bulls, util. & com'l.	16.00@18.50
VEALERS:	
Choice & prime	29.00@31.00
Good & choice	25.00@29.00
Calves, gd. & ch	18.00@24.00
BARROWS & GILTS:	
U.S. No. 1, 200/240	18.25@18.60
U.S. No. 3, 200/220	17.65@17.75
U.S. No. 3, 220/240	17.50@17.75
U.S. No. 3, 240/270	17.00@17.50
U.S. No. 3, 270/300	16.50@17.00
U.S. No. 1-2, 180/200	18.25@18.50
U.S. No. 1-2, 200/220	18.25@18.50
U.S. No. 1-2, 220/240	18.25@18.50
U.S. No. 2-3, 200/220	17.75@18.00
U.S. No. 2-3, 220/240	17.75@18.00
U.S. No. 2-3, 240/270	17.25@17.75
U.S. No. 2-3, 270/300	16.75@17.25
U.S. No. 1-3, 180/200	18.00@18.25
U.S. No. 1-3, 200/220	18.00@18.25
U.S. No. 1-3, 220/240	18.00@18.25
U.S. No. 1-3, 240/270	17.35@18.00
SOWS, U.S. No. 1-3:	15 55 0 10 05
270/330 lbs	15.75@16.25
330/400 lbs	14.50@16.00
400/550 lbs	14.00@15.00
LAMBS:	16.50@17.00
Choice & prime	15.00@16.50
Good & choice	19.00@ 16.50

#### LIVESTOCK PRICES AT KANSAS CITY

Livestock prices at Kansas City, Monday, Nov. 21, were as follows:

CATTLE:	Cwt.
Steers, choice	24.00@26.50
Steers, good	23.00@23.75
Heifers, gd. & ch	20.50@25.00
Cows, util. & com'l.	13.50@16.00
Cows, can. & cut	10.50@13.50
Bulls, util. & com'l.	16.50@18.25
Vealers, gd. & ch	19.00@24.00
Calves, gd. & ch	18.00@21.00
BARROWS & GILTS:	
U.S. No. 1, 220/240	17.50@17.65
U.S. No. 2, 200/240	17.50@17.75
U.S. No. 2, 240/270	none qtd.
U.S. No. 3, 200/220	17.00@17.25
U.S. No. 3, 220/270	17.00@17.25
U.S. No. 3, 270/300	17.00@17.25
U.S. No. 1-2, 180/200	17.40@17.63
U.S. No. 1-2, 200/220	17.50@17.75
U.S. No. 1-2, 220/240	17.50@17.75
U.S. No. 2-3, 200/240	17.25@17.50
U.S. No. 2-3, 240/270	17.00@17.35
U.S. No. 2-3, 270/300	
U.S. No. 1-3, 180/200	17.25@17.65
U.S. No. 1-3, 200/240	17.40@17.75
U.S. No. 1-3, 240/270	17.25@17.65
SOWS, U.S. No. 1-3:	
270/330 lbs	15.25@16.25
330/400 lbs	14.50@17.75
400/550 lbs	13.75@14.75
LAMBS:	
Choice & prime	16.50@17.00
Good & choice	15.50@16.50

#### LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LOUISVILLE

Livestock prices at Louisville on Monday, Nov. 21, were as follows:

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#### LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS AT 12 MARKETS

Salable and total receipts of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep at the 12 major market centers in October, 1960-59, were reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as follows:

		-CATTL	2		-CALVES	-
	Salab	le	Total	Sala		Total
	1960	1959	1960	1960	1959	1960
Chicago	184,948	189,724	194,011	7,463	11,047	7,463
Cincinnati	18,522	16,958	23,512	2,952	2,951	3,516
Denver	72,724	72,701	117,628	6,985	7,548	20,778
Fort Worth .	58,173	33,201	72,968	9,444	13,573	13,236
indianapolis	36,190	32,037	36,745	4,267	3,191	4,267
Kansas City .	123,143	113,687	234,776	12,748	13,303	36,542
Okla. City	62,061	53,349	63,935	16,894	12,721	17,008
Omaha	201,980	108,295	221,397	25,493	20,387	33,269
st. Joseph	74,774	66,725	77,139	4,488	4,547	5,540
N.S. Yards	82,945	66,276	93,230	14,430	12,766	16,635
Sioux City	152,063	149,442	164,498	30,678	27,052	45,644
S. St. Paul	108,717	110,315	119,223	48,623	38,858	50,081
Totals1	,176,240	1,092,710	1,419,062	184,465	167,944	253,979
Totals, Oct.	1959: cat	tle, 1,294,	320; calves	, 220,750.		
		-HOGS			EEP & LA	
	1960	1959	1960	1960	1959	1960
Chicago	145,308	174,835	150,358	27,687	24,815	30,994
Cincinnati	46,177	61,552	64,979	7,302	8,202	8,139
Denver	17,104	16,519	45,365	180,200	182,814	328,953
Fort Worth .	8,774	10,081	21,963	31,083	21,336	74,350
Indianapolis	133,313	181,563	138,917	16,700	15,635	18,622
Kansas City .	66,235	74,813	74,300	18,166	17,953	49,866
Okla. City	14,273	15,080	34,492	3,798	5,144	4,119
Omaha	155,371	199,033	232,308	88,491	73,524	111,015
St. Joseph	106,847	135,316	135,945	25,410	21,518	44,414
N.S. Yards	224,097	285,112	227,157	23,281	21,664	29,499
Sioux City	144,449	192,067	164,246	60,829	64,515	74,196
S. St. Paul	225,085	292,617	262,258	107,831	112,741	161,432
			1.552,288	590,778	569.861	935,598

#### LIVESTOCK PRICES AT 10 CANADIAN MARKETS

Average prices per cwt. paid for specific grades of steers, calves, hogs and lambs at 10 leading markets in Canada during the week ended Nov. 12, compared with same week in 1959, as reported to the Provisioner by the Canadian Department of Agriculture:

	EERS		LVES	Grad	e Ri	Good							
	wts.		& Ch.		ssed	Handyweight							
1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1980						
Toronto\$22.75	\$25.50	\$32.50	\$30.56	\$25.10	\$22.65	\$20.37	\$19.55						
Montreal 22.75	24.30	28.20	27.55	25.78	22.70	19.45	19.55						
Winnipeg 21.78	23.52	29.40	28.05	23.25	20.50	16.75	16.80						
Calgary 20.85	24.65	18.80	19.65	22.70	19.34	16.25	15.75						
Edmonton 20.30	23.40	19.00	21.10	22.75	19.40	16.25	16.30						
Lethbridge . 20.75	23.90	18.25		22.80	19.00	16.00	15.90						
Pr. Albert 20.75	22.95	20.50	20.75	21.50	19.15	15.10	16.00						
Moose Jaw 20.75	23.10	18.50	20.75	22.20	19.15	15.75	15.50						
Saskatoon 21.10	23.60	24.00	24.00	22.80	19.15	15.75	16.00						
Regina 20.50	23.25	20.75	22.50	22.25	19.15	15.50	15.50						
*Canadian governm	nent qu	ality pr	remium	not inc	luded.								

#### SOUTHERN LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS

Receipts at six packing plant stockyards located in Albany, Columbus, Moultrie, Thomasville, Ga., Dothan, Ala., and Jacksonville, Fla., week ended Nov. 19:

Week ended Nov. 19 (estimated)		
week ended Nov. 19 (estimated)	3,100	19,200
Week previous (six days)	3,222	19,470
Corresponding week last year	2,702	21,306

#### CANADIAN KILL

Inspected slaughter of livestock in Canada, week ended Nov. 12, compared:

	Week	same
	ended	week
	Nov. 12	1959
CAT	TLE	
Canada	20,840	19,381
Canada	19.808	19,023
	40.648	38,404
но	GS	
Canada	50,646	70.863
Canada	64.014	87.823
	114,660	158,686
carcasses		
	126,469	170,763
SHE	EEP	1-1-
Canada	8,777	7,534
Canada	12.320	16,607
	21.097	24,141
	Canada Canada HO Canada Canada Carcasses SHI Canada Canada	Nov. 12 CATTLE Canada 20,840 Canada 19,808 HOGS Canada 50,646 Canada 64,014 Carcasses

| Receipts at leading Pacific Coast markets, week ended Nov. 18: Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep Los Ang. 3,560 200 425 100 Stockton 4,000 800 800 300 N. P'tland 2,500 350 2,450 3,600

#### LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS

Receipts at 12 markets for the week ended Friday, Nov. 18, with comparisons:

*** * *	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week to date	225,000	333,100	107,800
Previous week	210,300	293,100	75,200
Same wk. 1959	249,200	442,400	81,700

#### **NEW YORK RECEIPTS**

Receipts of livestock at Jersey City and 41st st., New York, market for the week ended Nov. 19:

	Catte (			
Salable	116	9	none	none
Total, (inc	1.			
directs)	1,334	115	17,598	5,54
Prev. wk	-			
Salable	106	7	none	none
Total, (inc	1.			
directs)	541	83	13,055	4,87
*Include	s hogs	at 3	1st St	reet.

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Friday, arisons: Sheep 00 107.800

00 75,200 00 81,700

CEIPTS stock at 41st st., for the

19: logs\* Sheep none none 7,598 5,547

3,055 4,871 st Street.







# THE **BALTIMORE SPICE** COMPANY

Baltimore 8, Maryland, U.S.A.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, NOVEMBER 26, 1960

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WESTPHALIA CURE S-1097

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LOBOY Model Upright Model Continuous Stuffer



LOBOY Model .... Upright Model ... Continuous Stuffer



Continuous Stuffer Chopper ... Transfer Pump .. Upright Model



Chopper ... Bucket Upright Model ... Continuous Stuffer



Mixer Bucket ... Upright Model ... Upright ... Continuous Stuffer

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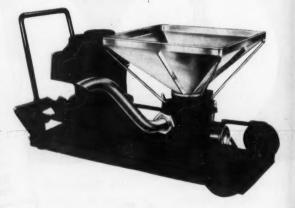
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U.S. Patent 2.840.318—June 24., 1958 U.S. Patent 2.906.310—September 29. 1959 U.S. Re Patent 22.764—January 12. 1960 U.S. Patent 2.934.120—April 26, 1960 U.S. Patent 2.934.121—April 26, 1960

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# The Meat Trail...

#### Meat Trade Institute, Inc., Elects J. Krauss President

Meat Trade Institute, Inc., an organization of approximately 75 meat packing and processing firms located in the New York City metropolitan area, has elected John Krauss of John Krauss, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y., as president for 1960-61.

Other officers elected at the group's annual meeting are: FRITZ KATZ of Stoll Packing Corp. and ROBERT A. MARTIN of Boar's Head Provision Co., Inc., vice presidents; FRED WEINKAUFF, JR., of Fred Weinkauff, Inc., secretary, and Andrew J. Deile of Herman Deile, Inc., treasurer.

Directors are: Charles H. Bohle of Bohle, Inc.; Frank Brunckhorst of Boar's Head Provision Co., Inc.; Jerry Freirich of Julian Freirich Food Products, Inc.; Leonard D. Horodenski of Nagel, Inc.; George W. Kern, George Kern, Inc.; Frank D. Orzechowski, F. O. Provision Co., Inc.; Frederick T. Spamer of Bedford Provisions, Inc., and Henry Thumann of Thumann, Inc.

#### PLANTS

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ER 26, 1960

Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., has received permission from the Planning Commission of Bloomington, Minn., to build a facility for truck storage and office space in that city. The proposed building will devote 8,000 sq. ft. to truck storage and 1,000 sq. ft. to office space.

Glad Oaks Packing Co. recently opened in Athens, Tex., and will serve customers within a 50-mile radius. The new firm, which has an initial investment of \$125,000, has been started by C. W. Murchison of Dallas and his two sons, Clint, Jr., and John.

Preliminary steps have been taken by a group of Pawnee County, Kan., farmers and livestock producers toward the operation of their newlyformed Kansas Producers Packing Co., an outgrowth of a U. S. Department of Agriculture survey. Articles of incorporation were approved recently by the group and a board of directors was elected, according to AL SMITH of Larned, Kan., secretary-manager of the survey committee. "We are going to raise a minimum of \$1,500,000," Smith said. We already have started taking pledges, and have begun selling stock." The group has not decided whether to buy or build a plant for its cattle and hog slaughtering operations and the manufacture of



INTERCOLLEGIATE MEAT JUDGING contest winners at American Royal Live Stock Show, held recently in Kansas City, pose with trophy presented by National Live Stock and Meat Board, sponsor of contest. Shown (1. to r.) are: Prof. R. A. Merkel, coach of Kansas State University team which won contest in competition with 17 other schools; Gary Beck, Centralia, Kan., member of Kansas State team; Harold Herring, Mutual, Okla., of Oklahoma State University team, who tied with Beck for high individual honors; Gary Swarner, Goldwater, Kan., and Elton Aberle, Sabetha, Kan., third and seventh high individuals respectively, both of Kansas State team. Having won contest for second consecutive year, Kansas State needs only one more win to gain permanent possession of Meat Board's coveted rotating challenge trophy.

sausage. The organization now will seek a charter of incorporation from the state, with a proposed authorized capitalization of \$20,000,000. Temporary directors elected are Howard Thompson of Burdette; Dallas Wells, Rozel; Paul Ohmnacht, Howard Barstow and Edwin Doll, Larned; Laurel Dirks, Pawnee Rock, and Elmer Dirks, Garfield, all of Kansas.

The Ft. Worth, Tex., plant of John Morrell & Co., Chicago, which has been inoperative since October, 1957, was sold recently and usable equipment has been transferred to other Morrell plants. According to Morrell president W. W. McCallum, the decision to abandon the Ft. Worth plant was based upon "an appraisal of the potential livestock available on the Ft. Worth market as well as a comparison of hourly wages under our contract and that of many competitors in the area."

Peyton Packing Co., El Paso, Tex., will install a system of chemical spray controls to combat odors emanating from its livestock pens. Under the planned system, 20 spray heads will be mounted on both the east and north fences of the pens and will be activated by a weather

vane and automatic control switch. When the wind is from either the east or north, the sprays will release a fog of perfumed odor controlants that is said to be effective up to five miles. The company, which is presently operating at peak capacity due to the fall cattle shipment, is attempting to relocate a large number of its holding pens in the Lower Valley, said Charles Chauvet, vice president of Peyton Packing. The automatic controls are expected to be installed within the next 60 days.

#### JOBS

Appointment of Joseph Harmuth, JR., as assistant to ROBERT SEVENAIR, vice president in charge of operations at Stahl-Meyer, Inc., has been announced by GEORGE A. SCHMIDT, JR., president of the New York meat packing firm. Harmuth previously had been with Home Packing Co., Toledo, O., which he joined in 1955. He served as assistant to the president and later as general manager of that organization. Before joining Home Packing, he was consulting engineer for B. Heller Co., Chicago, manufacturing chemists and engineers in food processing. Harmuth is a graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology with a degree in industrial engineering and has done graduate studies in business administration at the University of Miami, Fla. In his new position at Stahl-Meyer, Harmuth will work closely with Sevenair in supervising all phases of processing for Stahl-Meyer and Ferris brand meat products.

#### TRAILMARKS

Connecticut Packing Co., Inc., Bloomfield, Conn., hosted a dinner party given for the Bloomfield Fire Department, whose firehouse was all but destroyed by fire last March. A roast beef dinner was prepared by the packing firm's catering service, according to Herman Bercowetz, company secretary.

RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH, a livestock salesman on the Indianapolis market, was elected to Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Indiana in the general election of November 8. He is a partner in the Roudebush Commission Co. at the Indianapolis Stock Yards.

The Texas Beef Council's seventh annual Beef Supper will be held in San Antonio on December 7. The Beef Supper, sponsored annually by leaders of the cattle industry to celebrate "Beef Week in Texas," officially proclaimed by the governor



ROUND PURPLE STAMP of federal inspection represents proud event in 38-year history of Reliable Packing Co., Chicago, which recently began operations under inspection of Meat Inspection Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Firm president and general manager John E. Thompson (left) and plant superintendent John Pinta (center) view carcass with Thomas J. Matthews, federal meat inspector assigned to Reliable plant.

for December 4-10, will be at the St. Anthony Hotel and will traditionally feature one of the so-called "economy cuts" of beef. Hugh Fitz-Simons, incoming president of the Council, will preside at the affair,

which will honor home economists and others who have made significant contributions to the beef industry during the past year. W. T. Bonner, Gainesville, is retiring president of the group.

PRINCE GORM of Denmark, who raises hogs on his 135-acre farm near the historic castle of Hamlet in Denmark, recently visited the Iowa farm of HAROLD MEARS, Jefferson, Ia. The prince raises the same breed of hog, Landrace, as does the Mears farm. The prince later toured swine facilities at Iowa State University at Ames and the new federal animal disease laboratories near Ames.

E. E. Davis, a cattleman from North Powder, Ore., has been elected chairman of the Oregon Beef Council for the current fiscal year. Davis previously served as president of Beef, Inc., a promotional organization created for participation in Oregon's centennial observation last year.

#### DEATHS

RAMON O. BRADLEY, 62, manager of Swift & Company's sales unit at Staunton, Va., since 1939, died after an illness of two months. Bradley started with Swift in 1917 at Richmond, Va. His widow survives.



#### **Revamped Group to Make Meat Package Studies**

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The Institute For Better Packaging, with headquarters in Chicago, has been reorganized to serve as the trade association of paperboard packaging manufacturers and will be devoted to conducting research and promoting packaging techniques for meat, dairy and frozen food products, according to Jack Hutchinson, chairman.

The organization, with 27 charter company members, will place major emphasis on studies and activities involving technological improvements, marketing analyses, package design, package machine developments, coatings and quality control for meat and meat products, edible fats and other products.

At the same time, the executive committee announced that the Paraffined Carton Research Council, which was formed originally to develop research and statistical information, will be discontinued. Its functions will be included as an integral part of the new Institute For Better Packaging.

Ultimate aims of the association include: 1) well-planned research programs not generally undertaken by individual companies; 2) development of standardized procedures and new techniques to insure better cartons and customer satisfaction, and 3) compilation and dissemination of information concerning production, warehousing and inventory problems affecting the industry and

In the field of graphic arts, the association will continue to combine its resources to improve the appearance and usefulness of packages. It will emphasize the importance of the printed message, picture of product, recipes and product information in helping customer companies sell their products to the retail trade more readily.

#### NEW TRADE LITERATURE

Packinghouse Trucks (NL 1167): The Globe Company has recently made available its new 30-page catalog covering its line of meat and by-products handling equipment, such as trucks, vats, drums, tables and miscellaneous items for efficient meat and by-products handling in meat packing plants.

Friction Smoke Generator (NL 1200): The Meat Packers Equipment Co. has recently published a folder describing its new line of smoke generators. The folder outlines in detail all the pertinent facts of the various types of units manufactured by the company, along with a list of satisfied customers.

Air-Powered Stunners (NL 224): A new four-page brochure on economical humane slaughtering of meat animals with Thor air-powered captive-bolt stunners is now available to abattoirs. The material features the newest Thor SG-1 pneumatic sheep and lamb stunner and the CG-2 cattle stunner of Thor Power Tool Co., Aurora, Ill.

Industrial Scales (NL 1197): Ceneral purpose high speed precision balances, designed for small capacity industrial weighing operations, are described and illustrated in a new bulletin offered by the Exact Weight Scale Co., Columbus, O. The versatile Series "K" balances are available in 800 to 4,000 gram sizes.

Stretcher-Sealers (NL 1174): A bulletin which provides technical data and design features on Strapbinder units for application of flat steel strapping has been published by the A. J. Gerrard Co.

Heat Sealing Polyethylene (NL 1096): A new two-page technical data sheet that lists the problems. causes and corrective measures in heat sealing polyethylene film is available from U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co., 99 Park ave., New York City 16. Difficulties encountered in heat sealing are often caused by improper use or design of heat sealing equipment.

Carbon Dioxide Blast Chilling (NL 1213): The Pure Carbonic Co. has recently issued an expanded sixpage brochure on the use of carbon dioxide in a new process called "blast chilling" for attaining desired shipping temperatures in trucks and rail cars quickly and economically after loading.

Refrigerated Trailer (NL 1194): The Perfection Division of Hupp Corporation, Cleveland, announces a four-page bulletin describing its new refrigerated trailer for moving perishable produce by highway or piggy-back. The new 40-foot reefer employs a sandwich of rigid insulation and fiberglass-reinforced plastic skins to make a seamless box.

Fluid Meters (NL 1099): Types, features, operation, application, specifications and maintenance are covered in the new eight-page Bulletin 20 published by the Bailey Meter Co., 1050 Ivanhoe rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

High Pressure Pump (NL 1147): A new bulletin listing 13 features of a quick disassembly unit designed for handling most processing fluids has been published by the Sonic Engineering Co. of Stamford, Conn.

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FS-557, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTED: Slaughterhouse for sale cheap. Good coolers and nice boning room. Located in Chicago area. FS-559, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

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CALIFORNIA RENDERING PLANT FOR SALE. REASONABLE. QUICK ACTION. FS-542, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

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PACKINGHOUSE OPERATOR: Desires to make substantial investment in plant, on working basis. Age 45, broad experience in beef. Replies confidential. PW-556, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

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#### **EQUIPMENT FOR SALE**

SPECIAL

SHARPLES SUPER DECANTER CENTRIFUGE: Model PN-14. For use in low temperature rendering process. All stainless steel contact parts.

AARON EQUIPMENT COMPANY

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H.L.

26, 1960

9370 Byron St., Schiller Park, Ill. Telephone GLadstone 1-1500

FOR SALE: No. 422 "Boss" friction carcass dropper with spring actuated return. Brand new. Never used. Will sell cheap to quick buyer. F\$-556, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Buron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

MINCE MASTER 50 H.P. LIKE NEW. One meat loaf oven, manufacturer—Advance Oven Co. One 35 ton Baker Freon compressor with motor. F8-540, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Buren St., Chicago 10, Ill.

FOR SALE: French Oil Co. type 2-S screw type extraction presses, 300 psi, tempering bins, 60 aP motor and drive. Perry Equipment Corpora-tion, 1404 N. 6th St., Philadelphia 22, Pa.

One—1958 Chevrolet Truck, 6 cylinder, 14 ft. aluminum body. Model M Thermo King. Beef rails. 30,000 miles on new motor. 2-speed axie, 4-speed transmission.

Complete Wiener skinning and packaging line, Tee Cee Peeler and destringer. Four Exact Weight scales, stainless steel tables and conveyor.

Ty Linker, perfect condition. Tilt-top table. Beef loin rack-All galvanized metal.

Exact Weight scales-25# Maximum heavy duty

Fourteen Wear-Ever containers.

Three—Smoke generators—ATMOS Magnetic Trap Two-Loaf Pan Baskets

Cryo-Vac Hot Air Tunnel complete with Conveyor and Sheeter . . . . . . . .

150 ton Allbright-Nell Dry Rendering Press MR. JOSEPH E. LINDEN, General Mgr. GREENLEE PACKING COMPANY SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK. Telephone: Edison 8-6061

WOODEN WIRE-BOUND CONTAINERS

12 inches wide, 12 inches deep, 19 inches long. Guaranteed LIKE-NEW. Delivered within 100 mile radius of Benton Harbor, Michigan. 22¢ each.

BEN LITOWICH & SON PACKAGING CO. 311-9th Street BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN

#### ANDERSON EXPELLERS

All Models, Rebuilt, Guaranteed

We Lease Expellers

PITTOCK & ASSOCIATES, Glen Riddle, Penn

HOG . CATTLE . SHEEP

#### SAUSAGE CASINGS ANIMAL GLANDS

Selling Agent . Order Buyer Broker • Counsellor • Exporter • Importer

# SAMI S. SVENDSEN

407 SO. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILL.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
COMPLETE PLANT LIQUIDATION SALE
Luer Bros. Packing Co.
Alton, Illinois
(Across River from St. Louis)
Dacember 14 & 15.
Watch for our 2-page Ad in the next issue
of the National Provisioner.

TY-PEELERS: (3) mdl. 500 \_\_\_\_ TY-LINKERS: (5)

#### SPECIAL OFFERING

**Complete Rendering Plant** Bids Invited.

ROTARY BONE CRUSHER: Dupps #148, 20 HP. mtr. HORIZONTAL BLOOD DRYER: Dupps 4' x 10', 20 HP. mtr.
COOKERS: (2) Rujak #717, 5' x 9', 25 HP. mtr.
HOT WELL: #25, w/3 thermostat controls, 3 Dupps Vapor Condensors.
ELECTRONIC COOK RIGHT CONTROL: for 3

Cookers.
CURB PRESS: Dupps #10A, 500 ton, w/Dupps 98
electric Hydraulic Pump.
GREASE SETTLING TANK: Dupps #104, double
unit, w/platform & controls.
PUMP: Moyno, electric, type SDD Fr-F3, ½ HP. mtr.
PERCOLATORS (2) Dupps—for Cookers.

Armour & Co.—Oklahoma City continued Close Out Sale

41/4 x 41/4, 15 HT. Not. 2337—CONDENSOR: Frick Evaporative, 25 ton capacity \$2,000.00 2938—COMPRESSOR: Frick (Ammonia) 6-cyl., 31/2 x 41/4, 326 rpm, 40 HP. \$2,200.00 2645—SLICER: Enterprise mdi. #47, w/transfer & weighing device & #777A Interleaver. #4,500.00 2855—FROZEN MEAT SLICER: GEMCG 2-16, auto-feed, stainless table, 3 HP. mtr. \$2,500.00 2890—HYDRAULIC CURB PRESSES: (2) French Oil Mill, 450 ton, 17" dia. ram, w/tream pumps, in very good condition. on foundation. as \$2,350.00 2894—HAMMERMILL: Gruendler mdl. 1927, 60 HP. TEFC mtr. on foundation. \$950.00 2255—HOG: Miths & Merrill #CRB-12. 2-sets knives, 40 HP. elec. mtr. & controls, on foundation. \$14,550.00 2891—SHREDDER: Miths & Merrill mdl. 13CDH3, 25 HP. mtr. on foundation. \$450.00 2892—AUTOMATIC BAGGING SCALE: Richardson mdl. G-38, very good cond. on foundation. \$450.00 2892—MIXER: Boss #25, stainless steel trough, hand till, less mtr. \$1,200.00 2910—DICER: (Diana) C. E. Dippel #9. \$950.00 2910—DICER: (Diana) C. E. Dippel #9. \$950.00

tilt, less mtr. \$1,200.00 2910—DICER: (Diana) C. E. Dippel #9. \$ 950.00 2830—STUFFER: Globe \$00.# cap. complets w/air piping & stuffing valves \$1,250.00

- New, Used & Rebuilt Equipment
- Liquidators and Appraisers WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

1631 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 16, Ill. WAhash 2-5550

#### POSITION WANTED

SAUSAGE SUPERINTENDENT: Wants position. I am a German with over 35 years' experience in the packing industry. Trade learned in Germany. Have connections with large packers. Daily production 40 to 50,000 pounds, domestic and foreign sausage. Guarante results. Sober, good references, available by first of the year. Write to Box W-528, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

SIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, III.

PLANT SUPERINTENDENT: In early thirties, experienced in all phases of meat packing, canning and selling of by-products. Desires position in Calgary or Edmonton Canada area. Would consider position other than superintendent. Available Jan. 1st. W-531. THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, III.

SUPERINTENDENT: 46 years of age, high school graduate, 2 years' college accounting. Complete experience—manufacturing, slaughtering, cutting, costs and yields. Would be valuable as assistant to plant manager. W-527, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

Deutscher Wurstspezialist, 27 Jahre, ledig, ehrlich, zuverlassig, 10 Jahre Praxis, Erfahrungen in den neuesten Herstellungsmethoden sucht interessante Tatigkeit ab 1. Dezember. Etwas englisch sprechend. Angebote an Fred Sinn 1804 N. Halsted Street, Chicago 14 Illinois Phone Mohawk 4-4560

MANAGER
THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE: Of all phases of packinghouse management and operations. 28 years' practical experience, livestock buying through sales. Capable, aggressive, money maker. W-544, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, III.

MANAGER: Capable of directing entire process of edible and inedible rendering plant. Will re-locate. W-\$45, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

MEAT—SALES—MANAGEMENT: All phases of packinghouse. Can load, LCL, chain sales. Under 40. Aggressive. Family man. East of Mississippi. W-546, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, III.

CASING FOREMAN: Experienced, dependable. Can handle any large or small casing opera-tions. W-525, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

FOREMAN CASINGS: Cattle, hogs and sheep. Soaking, grading. Practical experience of 30 years. W-526, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, III.

WANTED: Company to represent in midwest. Experienced man contacting meat industry desires lines to handle as manufacturers' agent. W-332, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, III.

CASING FOREMAN: 25 years' experience, non-drinker, honest. Will go anywhere. NICK SE-KAS, 522 West North St., Piqua, Ohio. Tele-phone PR 3-1177

PLANT SUPERINTENDENT: Age 52, desires change. 30 years' practical experience and proven ability. Thorough knowledge. Available within 30 days. W-515, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

HOTEL-RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT: Executive. Highly qualified, all phases, specialty sale management. 10 years' experience. Family, college graduate. 37 years old. W-530, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

HELP WANTED

#### RESEARCH KITCHEN

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Leading national supplier of basic ingredients to the Food industry has excellent opportunity in its Research and Product Development kitchen. The company is located in Chicago. The applicant should have 10 years experience in meat processing including curing, smoking, sausage manufacturing, and related meat areas. Should have enough supervisory and organizing experience to direct Research and Development activities. Should be creative and research minded. Excellent salary for the man with the proper qualifications. Reply in detail stating experience and salary required.

fications. Reput in Salary required.

W-548, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER Chicago 10, III.

#### SALESMAN-SALES MANAGER SAUSAGE & CELLAR PRODUCTS

SAUSAGE & CELLAR PRODUCTS
Well established growing medium sized firm needs sales manager or young aggressive salesman with sales management potential, to handle sales to established customers and to build sales in Chicago area. Knowledge of market helpful. Excellent opportunity to become key man. Salary and profit participation. Reply in confidence. W-533, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

LARGE CASING HOUSE: Requires salesman with some knowledge of sausage manufacturing, preferably willing to locate on east coast. Sausage maker with sales ability will be considered. Good salary, plus expenses. All replies strictly confidential. Enclose picture. W-534, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, III.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER: Wanted by leading sausage processing company featuring specialties. Principal responsibility—supervising sales to chains. This is a permanent position with strong incentives, for the right party. W-535, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 527 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

SALESMAN: Chicago area, to sell boneless beef and beef cuts to wholesalers, processors and institutions. We are looking for an experienced man to take over present accounts and develop new outlets. We are an old established house with good reputation in the area. Send complete resume and salary requirements in first letter. Replies will be kept in confidence. Box W-538, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER: Mississippi, city of 10,000. Modern beef, pork and canning plant. 500 employees, has opening for industrial engineer. Must be capable of maintaining time study program, layout, and cost reduction. Reply to: Mr. Roye Green, % Bryan Brothers Packing Company, P. O. Box 338, West Point, Miss. Phone 375.

COOKER & SMOKER WANTED: For sausage kitchen. Please state experience, references and salary expected. W-554, THE NATIONAL PRO-VISIONER, 527 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

#### HELP WANTED

you are now selling some item or other to the Sausage Makers anywhere in the United States, you should also be able to sell them our Sausage Casings. Write for details.

SAYER & COMPANY, INC.
810 Frelinghuysen Avenue
Newark 12, New Jersey

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO LIVE IN FLORIDA? Need foreman for pork cutting, inedible render-ing, beef fabricating and boning, also supervisors and specialty men. Please write giving qualifica-tions and salary needs. W-549, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, III.

#### COMPTROLLER WANTED

COMPTROLLER WANTED
FOR MEDIUM LARGE SIZE: Packinghouse with
several distributing branches. Salary well up in
5 figure bracket. Tremendous opportunity for
rapid advancement for completely proven experienced accountant-comptroller with old company, national sales. Definitely confidential. W.
550, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W.
Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

OFFICE MANAGER: Progressive young meat processing plant in New York state is looking for a controller. This man should have experence in accounting for the meat packing business. Plant office is equipped with I.B.M. system. Send details of qualifications. W-551, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 527 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER & OFFICE MANAGER: Small packinghouse in New York. Salary \$150.00 per week. Write full particulars. W-552, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 527 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

WORKING FOREMAN WANTED: Capable of su-pervising the entire staff of a sausage kitchen. Please state experience, references and salar expected. W-553, THE NATIONAL PROVISION-ER, 527 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

WANTED: Retired government grader or B.A.I. man for part time job in Chicago. Write Box W-536, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

MAKE THESE PRODUCTS IN THE U.S.A.

PROCESSES AVAILABLE: For production of Central and Eastern European meat product. Prague ham, Praguer and Debrecher framefurters, Hunter, durable and fresh salamis and a hundred other specialties. FS-512, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 15 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill.

USDA—GOVERNMENT PROBLEMS? WE EXPEDITE LABELS (8 hour service)

Plans, Construction, Inspection, FDA, Sale Matters. We supply FASTEST GOVERNMENT MARKET information. Low cost: Monthly, hourly, per item.

JAMES V. HURSON 609 Albee Bidg., 1426 G. Street., N. W. Washington, S, D. C. Telephone REpublic 7-419



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WE BUY HOGS IN THE HEART OF THE CORN BELT 10 OFFICES TO SERVE YOU

ANCO

PLANNED RENDERING PLANTS

USE POW-R-PAK COOKERS AND SCREW CONVEYORS

WRITE FOR ANCO CATALOG, NO. 66-B AND BOOKLET NO. 85



FOR BIGGER PROFITS Whether you require one cooker or many, ANCO Engineers can and will help you lay out and equip the most modern installation. The handling of materials by conveyors, an ANCO specialty, will improve your competitive position. ANCO planned mechanization will insure maximum efficiency in the modernization of your old plant or in the new one you contemplate. 1. SEVEN POW-R-PAK Cookers in ANCO equipped new plant of Breunig Bros., Wahoo, Nebr. 2. FIVE POW-R-PAK Cookers in ANCO equipped new plant of Sioux Falls Rendering Co., Sioux Falls, S. D. 3. THREE ANCO POW-R-PAK Cookers in new O'Neill Pkg. Co. plant, Omaha, Nebr. 4. TWO POW-R-PAK Cookers in ANCO equipped new plant of Kaluzny Bros. Joliet, Ill. 5. Completely Conveyorized Breunig installation.

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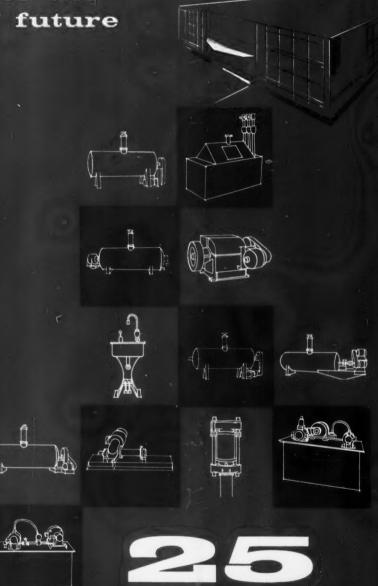
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